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PARTY PLANS IN CONGRESS

HOW THE DEMOCRATS PROPOSE TO CAPTURE THE PRESIDENCY.

SENATOR EDMUNDS INTRODUCES A BILL TO REGULATE THE ELECTORAL COUNT—THE DEMOCRATS WAITING TO SEE WHAT LEGISLATION WILL BE REQUIRED TO SEAT THEIR CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—After waiting many months for some action on the part of the select committee of the Senate whose duty it is to consider the state of the law in regard to the Electoral count, Mr. Edmunds introduced to-day and had referred to that committee, a bill to fix the day for the meeting of Electors and to regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President. He is a member of that committee, but he announced that it had held no meeting. The bill is a modification of the one which passed the Senate in the Forty-fifth Congress. While it is true that no action has been taken by the Senate select committee charged with this subject, as Mr. Edmunds declared to-day, yet the Democrats have not entirely neglected the question. But it has been considered by the Democratic members of the House and Senate Committees on Rules, and not by the Senate select committee. There are strong indications that they have decided that it is inexpedient to agree upon any bills or rules in relation to the method of counting the Electoral votes until after the election. It is expected that they will defer all action until that time, when, with the power in their own hands, they can plainly see all the questions and interests involved, and adopt that plan which will best enable them to count in their candidate. There is reason for believing that action will be thus intentionally delayed, so that the nominee of the Democratic Party in the coming campaign may have the benefit of every technical advantage in counting which his supporters in both branches of Congress can devise, after the election has shown them what is needed.

Mr. Edmunds's bill provides that each State may determine before the time fixed by the bill for the meeting of the Electors—the second Monday in January next following their appointment—any controversy concerning their appointment. Every such determination made prior to the meeting of the Electors in January establishes the lawful title of the Electors so appointed, and shall govern in the counting of the Electoral vote. The Executive of each State is required to deliver to the Electors, before the day on which they are required to meet, three certified lists of Electors chosen. For the purpose of counting the Electoral votes, both houses of Congress are required to meet in joint session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the Electors, with the President of the Senate as the presiding officer. Tellers are to be appointed to present all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of Electoral votes. Upon the reading of such certificates the President of the Senate shall call for objections. Every objection shall be made in writing, and when any or all objections to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read the objections are to be submitted to the two houses separately for decision, and no Electoral vote from any State from which one return has been received shall be rejected except by the affirmative votes of both houses. If more than one return from a State shall have been received, only those votes given by Electors appointed in conformity with the provisions of this bill shall be counted. In case the question arises which of two or more returns from any State is the legal one, only those Electoral votes shall be counted which the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of the proper State tribunal. In cases where there is more than one return from a State not supported by the decision of a State tribunal, those votes only shall be counted which the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide to be the lawful votes of the legally-appointed Electors of such State. The President of the Senate is authorized to preserve order in the joint session, allow no debate, and entertain no motion from members of either house except to withdraw. The bill further provides that the joint meeting of the two houses shall not dissolve until the count is completed and the result declared. No recess shall be taken except to decide a question that has arisen in regard to the counting of a vote, and no recess to extend beyond the next day. If the counting is not completed before the fifth calendar day of the joint session, then no further recess shall be taken by either house. The bill was referred to the Select Committee on the Declaration of the Result of the Elections of President and Vice-President.

STEALING MR. KELLOGG'S SEAT.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE DECIDE TO OUST MR. KELLOGG—MR. HOAR DENOUNCES THEIR ACTION AS A HIGH-HANDED CRIME.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It has been the policy of the Bourbons in Congress to avoid anything like a political debate, but the action of the Senate Election Committee this morning makes such debate certain. When William Pitt Kellogg was seated, M. C. Butler came in at the same time. Both were seated through a general understanding that neither would be afterward disturbed. This was when the Republicans were in power. Some time afterward there was talk of unseating Butler, and this occasioned protests upon the part of Democrats, who howled at what they were pleased to call a breach of faith. To-day the Democrats, under the spur of Ben. Hill, have themselves broken faith, and have agreed to unseat Kellogg. This gave rise to a rather remarkable scene in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections before the resolution was passed.

The committee was called together very suddenly. Notice to members was only given last night, and only two of the Republican members of the committee—Messrs. Hoar and Angus Cameron—were present at this morning's meeting, Gen. Logan being still confined to his bed. Mr. Saulsbury called the committee to order, every Democratic member being present. Hardly had they been called to order when Mr. Hill said that he would like to have a vote upon his resolution declaring Mr. Kellogg's election illegal, and therefore that he was not entitled to his seat. Mr. Saulsbury, the Chairman of the committee, did not appear to be specially anxious to hurry the vote, but Mr. Hill was impatient and demanded a vote. Mr. Saulsbury looked around and asked if any one wanted to say anything. Senator Angus Cameron looked at the Democrats satirically, as he said: "There is one Senator in the Senate who did not enjoy the formality of being voted for by even a pretended Legislature." "Who is that?" asked Senator Vance. "M. C. Butler," was the reply. Then Mr. Cameron added: "I thought there was some understanding, when Butler was admitted without any real title in company with Kellogg, that neither should afterward be disturbed." "Oh," said Mr. Vance, "that would be a conspiracy." "Oh, I don't accuse you of that," said Mr. Cameron. "Of course you gentlemen know nothing about any conspiracies. You may call it breach of faith if you like, that's better." Here Senator Cameron opened the drawer of his desk and directed the attention of his committee associates to the neat arrangement of his papers inside. "You see," he said, "I keep my papers in good order, so if I am called any morning by you Democrats, I may be ready to move out. You certainly have as good a right to my seat as you have to Kellogg's."

During this talk it was noticed that Senator Hoar was becoming visibly excited. His lips pursed out as they do when he intends to become unusually emphatic. He bounded to his feet and began his remarks by saying that what the Democratic members of the committee contemplated doing was a crime. It was a crime that would go upon record as one of the most flagrant in our history. It was nearly upon a par with the firing upon Fort Sumter. It was an assertion of Bourbonic right through brute force to seize upon and upset the law. It was only another proof, like the Garcelon crime in Maine, of the Bourbons' high-handed resolve to rule at all hazards. Mr. Hoar's remarks were of so vigorous and pointed a character as to create a marked sensation. Mr. Bailey mildly asked Mr. Hoar, if the Garcelon Legislature really had gone through the form of meeting and had elected a Senator, would not the man so elected have been upon a par with Kellogg. Mr. Hoar did not condescend to reply.

A vote was then taken upon the resolutions, and they were passed by a party vote. The haste in rushing in this case is further made apparent by the fact that the report to accompany it is not yet written. In speaking upon this subject in committee, Senator Cameron said he understood that Mr. Ben Hill had stated, before he had heard a line of testimony, that he was in favor of unseating Kellogg, and he did not suppose that any report in such case would be at all necessary. Mr. Hill has expressed himself so often as a bitter personal enemy of Senator Kellogg that it does not need the charges about the Raymond scandal to contribute to the grotesque absurdity of his sitting as a Judge in Kellogg's case. The resolution adopted by the committee does not imply any corruption upon the part of Mr. Kellogg, but is simply directed against the validity of his election. It opens up the interminable question of various Louisiana Legislatures, and in attacking Kellogg's title directly attacks the basis also of the President's title.

The few Democrats who have any sense are very indignant at the action of the committee to-day, because the Republicans will spend weeks in debate and denunciation of this high-handed proceeding before they will allow a vote to be taken. It insures the first real partisan debate of the session, something the better class of Democrats have been trying to avoid. Some of the Democrats now say that they will report their resolution, and postpone it till next session. But they cannot even do that without debate. The only way they can avoid a thorough exposure of their larcenous attempt is by not reporting the resolution from the committee, and in doing that they would simply show that they were frightened by Mr. Hoar's denunciation. This action of the committee is called the latest Bourbon folly.

OTHER BOURBON SCHEMES.

STEALING THE PRINTING-OFFICE AND DEFYING THE SUPREME COURT'S AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The discussion of the Deficiency Appropriation bill was continued in the House to-day, and it is likely to run for two more days, although Mr. McMahon gave notice that he would move to close general debate to-morrow. This bill contains the additional appropriation necessary to continue work at the Government Printing-office, and unless this appropriation is made before the close of the present week the printing-office will have to cease operations entirely. The Public Printer has announced that by suspending all other work he will be able to continue the publication of the *Congressional Record* during this week, but this publication will also cease after Saturday next unless the additional funds are voted. An amendment to the printing-office paragraph of the bill is pending, providing for the election of the Public Printer by the Senate and the election of a Congressional printer by the House. This amendment is in the nature of a rider, and its only purpose is to give the Democrats control of the Government Printing-office. During the discussion of this part of the bill, Mr. Einstein, of New-York, made a good point against the Democrats, who charged that the Public Printer had made contracts for materials in violation of law. Mr. Einstein showed that the law requires that all contracts shall be let after advertisement, and that before being awarded they shall have the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. If unlawful and extravagant contracts were made, Mr. Einstein argued that the responsibility was upon the Joint Committee on Printing.

Gen. Hawley and Messrs. Baker and Cannon made good speeches against that feature of the bill which omits all provision for the payment of special Deputy Marshals. Mr. Hawley said he would vote for the bill as it stood, but he reserved the right to vote against it if political legislation were incorporated upon it. At the very first opportunity the Democratic majority renewed the tactics which it had pursued during the excited and expensive extra session. It did not appear that that party had learned anything from that session, or from the public opinion of the country. Against this policy of thumbscrew legislation he entered his determined and indignant protest. Mr. Cannon, in the course of his speech, said Mr. MacMahon had announced in his speech that it was for the House of Representatives to judge of the constitutionality of the Election laws, even after the Supreme Court had decided them to be constitutional. With those Election laws in force the Democratic Party could not carry the solid South, and without the solid South it could not elect its President. Give the Democratic Party power and it would nullify the results of the war and make the Government what it was 20 years ago—a mere thing, without power to protect its citizens and without force to perpetuate itself.

CONFESSING LARGE FORGERIES.

WILLIAM D. HILTON, OF PROVIDENCE, ISSUES FRAUDULENT PAPER TO THE AMOUNT OF $80,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—It was discovered this afternoon that William D. Hilton was a forger to the amount of $80,000, by his own confession. For 10 years he was Master of Transportation on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and subsequently, for 12 years, was Superintendent of that road, which position he gave up two years ago. He was also a prominent worker in the temperance cause, and Superintendent of the First Universalist Sunday-school. At the time he left the road he was carrying a heavy burden of debt, mainly incurred, he says, by assisting other persons and indorsing paper for them. His notes were indorsed by William S. Slater and Lyman A. Cook, a prominent manufacturer here and in Woonsocket. He carried this debt, continually losing, until the Autumn of 1878, when, he says, he became so weakened that he commenced to forge the names of Slater and Cook to notes to raise money to take up some of the old notes. He fell into the hands of unscrupulous brokers, to some of whom he paid interest as high as 5 per cent. a month, and renewed the notes every four months, adding the interest to them. Finally, he got where he could go no further, and to-day he made a full confession to Messrs. Slater and Cook.

The amount of the forgeries is not known. Hilton himself places it at $80,000, but it is thought it will exceed this amount. There are now outstanding notes to the amount of $40,000 bearing the genuine indorsement of Slater & Cook, which are secured by Hilton's property so far as it will go. The forgeries were excellent, and the names were good anywhere. Hilton says none of the money has gone for vicious purposes, but that all has been used to assist others in paying heavy interest and to try and build up business. In 1866 or 1867 he was an indorser for an uncle who failed, which took all his property and left him $20,000 in debt. Since that time he has carried a constantly-increasing load. The forged paper is probably all within this State, and in the hands of brokers and private persons, very little being held by banks. Hilton says he is fully aware of his position, and will face the consequences. He has not yet been arrested.

DEMOCRATS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, and fixed upon May 26 as the date, and Moberly as the place, for holding the State Convention to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. July 21 was selected as the time, and Jefferson City as the place, for nominating State officers. It is said that eight members of the committee favor Seymour for President.

A PROHIBITIONIST CONVENTION.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Prohibitory State Committee has decided to hold the State Convention in the Wesleyan Hall in this City on Tuesday, April 20.

BUSINESS OF THE NATION

PROSPECTS OF TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

THE SUGAR, WOOD-PULP, AND OTHER BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED NEXT WEEK BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Committee on Ways and Means agreed to-day to take up on Monday next the several questions relating to modifications of the Tariff laws, which they have had under consideration for some time, and consider them from day to day until disposed of. The bills which will be thus considered are those to abolish the present duty on wood-pulp, salt, and chrome iron, and to modify the existing duty on sugars and iron and steel rails. The result of the action of the committee on these propositions is somewhat uncertain. The bill to make wood-pulp free is, perhaps, the strongest with members of the committee, and there is a fair prospect that that measure will receive a majority report. Those who advocate the Robbins Sugar bill, which proposes to fix three rates of duty according to the grade of the sugar, and to lessen the present rate of duty in the lower grades, are hopeful of receiving a favorable report. The sentiment of the committee is not favorable to the other bills named above, and the indications are that they will be adversely reported. It is very plain, however, that the sentiment of the House is favorable to a reduction of duty on all the articles named, and adverse reports from the committee will not change this sentiment. Negative reports may prejudice the parliamentary standing of the measures, so far as their order for consideration is concerned, but negative action by the committee cannot prevent a majority of the House from controlling them when they shall be reached in regular order. The high protective advocates do not want any of the measures now pending before the Committee on Ways and Means reported, for the reason that they fear that if either of them is brought before the House amendments will be made including a number of articles on the duty list on which it is desired to reduce or abolish the duties now imposed. Such a proceeding would be unwise, because it would likely lead to the defeat of all the pending measures. If those who desire modifications of the present tariff laws would agree to treat each case on its merits, there is reason to believe that some of the bills which will occupy the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means next week, and particularly those relating to wood-pulp and sugars, would get favorable action from the House. The recent exhibition of disapprobation by the House toward the Committee on Ways and Means for their action in deciding not to report any tariff measures during the present session, will doubtless induce the committee to report the pending bills in some form, that the House may have an opportunity to pass upon them.

THE STAR ROUTE ABUSES.

MR. BECK'S EXPOSITION OF THE MISDEEDS OF THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Beck closed to-day in the Senate a speech which had lasted over three hours, and in which he had severely criticised some of the methods of the Post Office Department, disparagingly denounced others, and repeatedly accused the Postmaster-General of wantonly, willfully, and deliberately violating the law. In supporting his positions to-day, he described the manner in which several of the longest of the star routes had been let, and exposed, without mercy, the remarkable concessions made to contractors whose pay was enormously increased as a compensation for quicker traveling and additional trips. The history of these routes was first printed in THE TIMES, and the facts and figures which have been published readily suggest the arguments of which Mr. Beck has made such effective use.

Mr. Beck asserted that it appeared from the evidence that routes had been let for almost nothing to pet contractors, and then made profitable to them by increasing the pay, in one case from $6,000 to $144,000, as a consideration for more miles per hour and more trips per week. This additional pay had been awarded in response to the unsupported statement and applications of the contractor. One of the contractors, who is awaiting trial under two indictments found before he secured his contract, and against whom Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady is the chief witness, acknowledged to the committee that when he asked for an increase from $13,000 to $136,600, and received it, he would have asked for $200,000 if he had been in the business long enough to understand its peculiarities. "This man," said Mr. Beck, "will never be convicted under those indictments by Brady's testimony." These contractors were paid so well that the railroads along their lines would not work for the Government, because they could get more money from the contractors. So much money had been spent on these routes that the average number of trips per week in the Territories was three and sixty-one hundredths, while in the Southern States the average was only two and thirty-two hundredths. The department had always gone to the extreme limit of the law in giving additional pay, and had never sought to save one dollar for the United States. Mr. Beck declared that Mr. Key was an honest man, but added that he was in the hands of men who used him as a clerk, and that he knew no more about some parts of the service than men knew who had never been in the buildings of the department. The Senator's occasional defense of Mr. Key's integrity was not consistent with his continual condemnation of the head of the department for having deliberately violated the law, but was a concession to party feeling which he could not avoid.

Mr. Teller's speech, like Mr. Maxey's yesterday, was a tribute to the achievements of the star service in the West, and will be enjoyed by the Senator's constituents. He held that the Postmaster-General had only erred in judgment, even if he had erred at all, and had in no way violated the law. If he had erred, it had been in the interest of intelligence, and out of regard for the wants of the people.

Mr. Garland opposed the preamble, which censures the department for disregarding the law, on the ground that there had been nothing beyond an abuse of discretion, under the pressure of members of Congress and their constituents. If the Senate should now pronounce Mr. Key guilty, it could not try him hereafter if he should be impeached.

Mr. Kirkwood supported the department, on the ground that there had been pressing need for the extra service upon which it had spent its money so freely.

INCIDENTS IN THE SENATE.

MR. KELLOGG AND THE HILL SCANDAL—MAKING FUN OF A PETITION.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—During the morning hour in the Senate to-day Mr. Kellogg asked that some disposition be made of his resolution calling for an investigation of the charge that he had instigated Jessie Raymond to sue Senator Hill, of Georgia, for seduction. It seemed to him, he said, that the charge was more serious than those usually made in newspapers against Senators, because it asserted that one Senator had instigated a vile prosecution against another, in order to influence the latter in the discharge of his official duty. When he had discovered that the charge had appeared simultaneously in several places, and had been informed by trustworthy authority that a member of the Senate had declared to certain newspaper correspondents that the charge was a true one, he felt justified in repelling any attempt to connect him with the miserable business and in appropriately and emphatically branding the authors of the charge upon the floor of the Senate. If the majority of the Senate should refuse to adopt his resolution, he would be content; but he wished to show his desire for an investigation, and he thought he had done all he could be called upon to do. Mr. Thurman said that Mr. Kellogg had indicated in his remarks that the charge came from some other source than the newspapers, and in this respect his statement differed from the one made when he offered the resolution. But the courts were open to him, and the law would furnish relief. Nothing could make the Senate more contemptible than such an investigation, and he would not consent to it. The demands of public business, a respect for public morals, the dignity of the Senate, and a desire to avoid great expense, should prevent the Senate from adopting such a resolution. He moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Edmunds called for the yeas and nays, and the resolution was tabled by a party vote of 34 to 25. Mr. Hill remained quietly in his seat during the proceedings, and refrained from voting.

The Senate had a little sport to-day over a petition from a town in Illinois aimed against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. Mr. David Davis, who introduced it, moved its reference to the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Edmunds said that Congress could not grant the prayer of the petitioners, and he solemnly moved its reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Conkling remarked that Congress had power over the Territories which it did not possess over the States, and he moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Territories. This motion was carried, but about two hours later, at Mr. Davis's request, the petition was sent to the Committee on Agriculture.

INVADING THE UTE RESERVATION.

TRESPASSERS TAKING POSSESSION OF LANDS—A CONFLICT APPREHENDED.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Secretary of the Interior received a telegram, to-day, from Los Pinos Agency, stating that a number of parties of trespassers have already staked placer claims and taken up ranches on the Ute Reservation, and that others are preparing to follow. The telegram says: "The next two weeks will see the reservation swarming with trespassers, and conflict is inevitable." The agent requests that troops be ordered to the reservation for the purpose of protecting the Utes.

This matter was the subject of consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and Secretary Schurz also had a conference with Ouray and the Ute chief, now in this city. It was decided that, in order to influence their people to abstain from hostilities, the Ute chiefs should leave at once for Colorado.

The following order was issued this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1880.

It having been brought to the attention of the Interior Department that persons are now entering the Ute Reservation, in the State of Colorado, for the purpose of locating ranches and mineral claims, notice is hereby given that such locations and claims will not be recognized by the Interior Department, as the lands embraced within said reservation are not now public lands of the United States, and no location made thereon can be or will be recognized as legal, except those made after the lands shall have been regularly restored to the public domain.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

The Secretary has also addressed communications to the Indian Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives informing them of the threatened difficulty, and urging prompt action upon the pending agreement.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1880.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $164,742 09, and from Customs $987,145 40.

It is said that the President has requested the resignation of Mr. Geo. F. Seward, United States Minister to China. Nothing regarding the truth or falsity of the statement, however, could be obtained from official sources to-day.

Saturday next has been assigned by the House for the consideration of Mr. Wood's Funding bill. The opinion is gaining ground among the members that 3½ per cent. is the proper rate of interest for the new bonds to bear, and, aside from the few ultra-Greenbackers, no serious opposition to the passage of the bill is anticipated.

Information reached the Treasury Department to-day that a dangerous twenty-dollar Treasury note has made its apperance in Chicago. The note is of the series of 1875, letter C, and is printed on imitation fibre paper. The shading under the words "United States" is darker than on the genuine note, but the general appearance of the bill is excellent.

Treasurer Gilfillan to-day received $2,200 to be placed to the credit of the conscience fund, as follows: $900 in an envelope post-marked Baltimore, a slip of paper being inclosed with the words "Income tax" written upon it; $500 received anonymously from New-York by the Hon. S. B. Chittenden to be applied to the Government debt, and $800 by check, post-marked St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, with an inclosure upon which was written "For conscience fund."

DENIS KEARNEY SURPRISED.

TO BE IMPRISONED SIX MONTHS, WITH A FINE OF $1,000—PUBLIC GRATIFICATION AT THE SENTENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Police Judge this morning sentenced Denis Kearney to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $1,000. In passing sentence on Kearney, the Judge said it was not his duty to punish the prisoner for similar offenses in the past, but to confine himself strictly to a consideration of the present case. He would pass judgment without prejudice, feeling, or vindictiveness, but the sentence imposed would indicate his estimate of the gravity of the offense. He then passed sentence as before stated. Kearney received his sentence in silence, but his features expressed the utmost surprise and indignation. He had previously stated that he expected to get off with a fine of $20, or thereabout; and, after leaving the court-room, he freely expressed his anger and chagrin, denouncing the penalty as outrageous, and claiming that he would beat it. Probably in expectation of a nominal sentence, his counsel has neglected to to demand a jury trial, and, having no recourse in that direction, he at once filed an appeal to the Superior Court, furnishing bonds in the sum of $3,000. On the street, many expressions of gratification at Judge Rix's action are heard on all sides.

NO PLACE FOR BEECHER.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Louisville says: "The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been lecturing in the South-west for several days, generally to pretty good audiences, but by no means so large or enthusiastic as the old-time crowds that gave him greeting. To-day the Senate of Kentucky passed a resolution extending to him an invitation to visit the State-house, and appointing a committee to receive him on his arrival in Frankfort. In the House of Representatives this same resolution was presented and defeated by a vote of 38 to 32.

GRANT SOON TO RETURN.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 12.—Gens. Grant and Sheridan and Col. Grant visited the Pachuca mines, without taking their ladies. On their return they were met by the latter at Ometusco, and proceeded together to Pueblo, without coming to the capital. The whole party returns after a most agreeable visit. Gen. Grant's return route will be by way of Galveston, San Antonio, and Leadville. Col. Foster will sail on the same packet.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—The Republican State Convention will meet here on May 24.

A LAWYER MISSING.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 16.—Elisha J. Forrest, one of the oldest members of the Lehigh County bar, left here for Philadelphia last Tuesday, to pay some money to a firm in that city. The money has not been paid, and Forrest has not been heard from. His family and friends are distressed at his disappearance.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

GEN. MELIKOFF GAINING POPULARITY IN RUSSIA.

INNOVATIONS WHICH SURPRISE THE PEOPLE—COMPLAINTS OF BAD SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS IN THE INTERIOR.

LONDON, March 16.—A Vienna dispatch says: "Gen. Melikoff's manner of dealing with his own subordinates and all who come officially in contact with him, forms a striking contrast with the manner of his predecessor, and, in general, with the brutality and contempt of the officers toward the public. Gen. Melikoff, too, is not satisfied with following the traditions of official routine, but investigates many things personally, stimulating the official machinery, and promptly dispatching affairs which formerly would have dragged on for months and perhaps years, harassing numbers of people concerned. But what especially influences opinion in favor of Gen. Melikoff is the fact, unusual in Russian society, that he really means what he says. His proclamation calling upon all honest men to assist in protecting society was received as a meaningless phrase. When, however, the St. Petersburg Town Council was actually asked to send members to the Executive Committee, it was felt that, after all, the demand for co-operation might be serious, and this idea seems to have been strengthened by the way intercourse between Gen. Melikoff and the town authorities is proceeding. There is much significance in the declaration that the success of Gen. Melikoff's system raises the question whether its application on a larger scale, and the reorganization on this basis of the whole European Empire of Russia, might not be undertaken."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The *Golos* publishes the answer of the Municipal Council of Kharkoff to an official communication urging the co-operation of the rural Assemblies in the work of maintaining order. The letter, which is published with the permission of the Governor of Kharkoff, points out the impossibility of complying with the Government's request in view of the total absence of all means of expressing public opinion, and the want of harmony and co-operation pervading all local institutions. The letter complains of the restrictions upon the liberty of discussion. It also refers to the bad system of education, and expresses the opinion that the above-mentioned circumstances tend to prevent the possibility of supporting the Government in their struggle against the revolutionary propaganda.

Gen. Gourkho has been replaced by Gen. Kostanda in the command of the Guard and of the military district of St. Petersburg. Gen. Zouroff, Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg, has been removed, and Gen. Batiano, hitherto commander of one of the regiments of the Guard, has been appointed to the head of the Police of St. Petersburg.

It is semi-officially stated that Prince Orloff has not been recalled from the legation at Paris, but has only been summoned to St. Petersburg to give information in relation to the Hartmann affair.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the first of four political trials before the chief military tribunal has ended by the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to suffer death.

BRITISH POLITICS.

MR. GLADSTONE STARTS FOR MID-LOTHIAN—A ROW AT A RADICAL MEETING.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Gladstone started to-day on an electioneering tour through Mid-Lothian, in the Liberal interest. At the railroad station he said: "I am going to gain a victory; I expect to be supported with a zeal such as will make Scotland an example for the rest of the Kingdom." He said, also, that he had no doubt he should secure the object he had in view in going to Scotland, which was not only to win the seat for Mid-Lothian, but to sweep out of their seats a great many men who now represent constituencies in Parliament, and to consign them to that retirement for which they are more fitted.

A meeting of the Radical Association of Lambeth last night to support the candidature of Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of *Truth*, for a seat in Parliament ended in a free fight. The lights were extinguished and chairs and tables broken. Cheers, groans, and hisses prevented speaking. An attempt to storm the platform was vigorously and successfully resisted by its occupants with fists, sticks, and chairs.

EVENTS IN THE EAST.

ELECTION RIOT BETWEEN GREEKS AND BULGARIANS—THE GREEK FRONTIER NEGOTIATIONS.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, March 16.—In a riot at Saatimak, during the elections, the Greeks drew their knives and wounded 10 Bulgarians.

PARIS, March 16.—The *Temps* and *Paix*, referring to the declaration by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to Sir Austen Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople, that, in the event of the appointment of a technical commission for the settlement of the Turco-Greek boundary question, the Porte could not guarantee the safety of the commission during its operations, say: "If the Porte cannot protect the commission, the powers themselves can protect it by sending a joint escort of their own forces."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.—The negotiations for the surrender of Col. Synge and his wife by the Greek brigands are proceeding, and it is hoped they will soon be successful. The brigands demand as a primary condition for the release of the captives that the troops which have been sent after them be recalled.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Bucharest says: "The journey to Berlin of M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, is probably for the purpose of having an interview with Prince Bismarck with a view to gaining his influence to transform Roumania into a kingdom."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, March 16.—The Court of Cassation, the highest court of appeal, has rejected the appeal of Francisco Otero Gonzales, who was convicted of attempting the life of King Alfonso and sentenced to death.

ROME, March 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during debate on the estimates of the Foreign Office, Premier Cairoli, alluding to the agitation for Italia Irredenta, declared that the Government must inexorably put down any attempt to disturb the friendship of Austria. He ridiculed the idea that Italy desired territorial acquisitions in Albania. He believed in the maintenance of peace, but the moment had certainly not arrived for reducing the Army of Italy. He agreed to England's proposal for an international commission to settle the Greek frontier question.

PARIS, March 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Left introduced an interpellation, asking the Government what course it will pursue relative to unauthorized religious confraternities. Premier De Freycinet emphatically repeated his declaration of yesterday, that he would apply existing laws. He demanded complete liberty of action; he would always be ready to render account of his acts. He asked for a complete vote of confidence. A motion introduced by the Left, expressing confidence in the Government, and relying on its firmness to enforce the laws against unauthorized congregations, was adopted by a vote of 338 to 147. The Extreme Left abstained from voting. The minority were all members of the Right. The Ferry Education bill, as amended by the Senate, was then adopted.

The Senate to-day passed a bill embodying the postal money order convention with the United States.

LONDON, March 16.—A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is reported in Parliamentary circles that negotiations will soon be opened with the Ministers of Finance of all the States of Germany, regarding the carrying out of a scheme for the introduction of a tobacco monopoly."

A dispatch from Berlin says: There seems to be little reason to question the truth of the statement that Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince, will soon be betrothed. The lady is Princess Auguste Victoria, eldest daughter of the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and not Princess Caroline Mathilde of Schleswig-Holstein, as previously reported.

LONDON, March 17.—A Kabul dispatch says it is credibly reported that Abdul-Rahman Khan, accompanied by the Ameer of Badakshan and two Russian officers, arrived in the early part of March at Jaktapool, a military cantonment of Balkh. The Governor of Turkistan demurred to receiving him, but his objections were overruled by Abdul Rahman's troops.

A Berlin dispatch says: "In view of the comprehensive concession made by the Pope in regard to the appointment of priests, which yields the main point in dispute between the Vatican and Berlin, it is hard to see why the Kulturkampf should not soon practically come to an end."

A dispatch, dated Cape Town, yesterday, says the general post office has been robbed of all the diamonds awaiting shipment by mail. The diamonds are valued at £75,000.

THE MARYLAND GREENBACKERS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION—A UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION IN FAVOR OF ACTING WITH THE MAJORITY.

BALTIMORE, March, 16.—The Maryland State Convention of the National Greenback Party, was held in Temperance Temple here to-day. Delegates were present from every county, three from the Knights of Labor, of the Cumberland Coal region, and seven from the Brotherhood of Labor in Baltimore, Frederick and Westminster—78 in all. The convention was called to order at 1 P. M. C. M. Bryan, of Charles, was elected Chairman, and J. H. Jones, of Baltimore County, Secretary. Mr. Bryan briefly stated the objects of the convention, and a rambling discussion ensued as to how delegates to the convention meeting in Chicago June 9 should be elected. It was finally decided that two delegates should be elected from each Congressional District, and four at large—16 in all. A committee of three—B. B. Knell, J. H. W. Union, and G. F. Abrahams—was appointed and given power to call primaries, appoint delegates at large, and fill vacancies. District primaries will be called by this committee in about three weeks. The question of pledging the delegates then came up. Several delegates favored the Dillaye ticket, nominated at St. Louis; others favored delegates pledged to Weaver, of Iowa, and still others favored Hendrick B. Wright. The general sentiment of the convention, however, was that the delegation should go unpledged, and be very careful to act with the majority at Chicago. No resolutions were offered, but a unanimous sentiment was expressed of readiness to support whatever platform and whatever man the National Greenback Convention indorses.

DEATH OF AN AGED ACTRESS.

THE LIFE OF MRS. COLEMAN POPE, WHO SUPPORTED MACREADY DURING THE ASTOR-PLACE RIOTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—Mrs. Coleman Pope, at one time a distinguished actress, died to-day at her residence, in this city, at the age of 71 years, from general debility. She was born at West Riding, Yorkshire, in 1809, and made her first appearance on the stage as Mrs. Haller, in "The Stranger," at Hastings, from which time her success was assured, and she soon became a leading actress in Birmingham, Bristol, and other places in England. In 1846 she came to America, and opened at the Bowery Theatre as Margaret Elmore. Subsequently she made a successful tour in the South and West. Mrs. Pope was the Lady Macbeth at the Astor-Place Opera-house at the time of the Macready-Forrest riots in New-York. During the first scene or two, after Macready had made his entrance, amid the whirlwind of passion and indignation which seemed to shake the house, the actors were in great terror, through the occasional falling on the stage of some missile intended for Macready's head. Then the time came for Mrs. Pope to make her entrance. It was with some hesitation that she appeared on the stage reading the letter from Macbeth. The disorder, however, suddenly stopped, and no longer frightened, Mrs. Pope went through her part without faltering to the end. She was in Chicago in 1852, and did not return to New-York till Jan. 16, 1857, when she appeared at the Academy of Music as Romeo to Mrs. MacMahon's Juliet. She subsequently played for several years in this City, and only retired from the stage when her husband, who was insane, committed suicide.

GARCELON MENTIONS A JUDAS.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 17.—Gov. Garcelon resumed his testimony before the Committee to-day. He was examined minutely with regard to his expenditures for the Police force at the State-house, and the payment of the bills of the Fusion Government. He said he had made such payments under the advice of the Council, and admitted having drawn warrants on appropriations outside of matters for which the appropriations were made. He was asked if he knew anything, while Governor, of forgeries, substitution, or other tampering with returns. His answer was an emphatic denial. He did not think there was a conspiracy or that many were concerned in it, but he thought there was a Judas in the camp.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred at Stratford, Ontario, Monday night which destroyed the stores of J. Williamson & Co., dry goods; J. Welsh, jeweler; A. M. Nail & Co., dry goods, and Miss Burn, dry goods. The stocks were partly saved, but in a damaged condition. The loss is probably $30,000; partially insured.

The house occupied by Frank Griswold, at South Nyack, N. Y., took fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was entirely destroyed. Mr. Griswold's daughter Ruth, about 3 years old, was burned to death. The fire is supposed to have originated from a kerosene lamp.

A fire occurred at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, which damaged Christian Cook's furniture store $3,500, and More & Hubbard's drug store $1,000. They were fully insured.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, March 16.—The British bark Yuba, Capt. Power, from this port, Jan. 29, for Baltimore, and the German bark Gazelle, Capt. Aucken, from Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29, for Hamburg, were in collision on March 14, in longitude 10° west, and are badly damaged. The Yuba has put into Queenstown and the Gazelle has put into Crookhaven.

The British bark Constance, Capt. Bird, for a port in the United States, is at Shields, leaky, and with a crew refusing duty.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 16.—Capt. Humphrey, of the ship Governor Tilley, arrived in port last night, and reports that his vessel is not leaking. An unsuccessful attempt was made to haul her off yesterday at high water. Capt. Humphrey left here at noon to-day with the tug Juno, lighters, and men to discharge the ship's ballast, and the tugs Juno, Argonauta, and Brazil were to make another effort to haul her off at high water this evening.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The officer at the wreck station of the Signal Corps, 14 miles south of Barnegat Beach, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "Brig Tropic, Joseph Potter, Captain and owner, from Marigan, Hayti, for New-York, 15 days out, with a cargo of logwood, came ashore at 3:30 A. M. to-day at this point. The crew of seven men was taken off by Life-saving Crew No. 21. The vessel is in a dangerous position. Weather heavy and foggy."

SHEBWAING, Mich., March 16.—The propeller Paxton, which left Bay City for East Tawas last week, is stuck in the ice 12 miles west-north-west of this place.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, March 16.—The bark Harriet McBeath, (British,) Capt. Faye, which cleared from this port on Oct. 30 last for Gloucester, England, with a cargo of deals and battens, has not since been heard of. It is feared that she has been lost with all on board. The bark was of 338 tons burden, and was owned at Drogheda, Ireland.

MATTERS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, March 16.—The last reports from the jurisdiction of Guantanamo announce the surrender of 190 men, women, and children, with 36 stand of arms, and from the jurisdiction of Baracoa of 380 persons, with 80 stand of arms.

An incendiary conflagration has destroyed the cane-fields of the Conquista Plantation, near Cardenas.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATORS

PROPOSING TO TAX SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS.

THE BILL AGREED UPON BY THE ASSEMBLY TAX COMMITTEE—ABOLISHING MARSHALS IN NEW-YORK CITY—PROPOSED TAXATION OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EARNINGS.

ALBANY, March 16.—As the Tax Committee of the Senate and the Assembly promised last week, it has speedily reported a bill taxing the aggregate deposits in savings banks. The bill was finished in the meeting held this morning, and by a unanimous vote the committee decided to report the bill given below. Mr. Mitchell was the only member of the committee not present who was in this city.

AN ACT in relation to the taxation of savings banks and institutions for savings.

SECTION 1. Every savings bank or institution for savings now existing or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of this State shall annually, on or before the 1st day of February, pay to the Treasurer of the State, as a tax on its corporate franchise, a sum equal to one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the whole amount of its deposits and surplus fund on the preceding 1st day of January.

SEC. 2. Every such savings bank or institution for savings shall annually, on or before the 1st day of February, make a return to the Treasurer and Controller of the State, signed and sworn to by its President and Secretary, giving the total amount of its deposits and surplus fund on the preceding 1st day of January, and the amount of tax payable thereon by the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Every savings bank or institution for savings neglecting to make return, as required by this act, shall forfeit $50 for each day of such neglect, and every savings bank or institution for savings that willfully makes false statements in any such returns shall be liable to a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, all sums forfeited, and all taxes unpaid when due by any savings bank or institution for savings under this act, may be collected by action brought in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the people of this State, by the Attorney-General at the instance of the Controller, and in such action the court may issue an injunction restraining the further prosecution of the business of the corporation until such sums forfeited as aforesaid and said tax due and unpaid as aforesaid, together with the interest and costs of the action, are paid, and until the return required by this act is made.

SEC. 4. No tax shall hereafter be assessed upon any depositor in any savings bank or institution for savings in this State for the amount of his deposit or deposits therein, but nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to exempt from taxation the real estate held or owned by any such savings bank or institution for savings, but the same shall be subject to State, county, town, city, village, and other taxations to the same extent and rate, and in the same manner, as other like real estate in the same locality is taxed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

A long debate took place on the bill of the General Law Committee calling for an increase of the force of employes. The Speaker and several members set forth the necessity of passing the bill, and after amending it by striking out a clause providing for eight general messengers, it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hayes's bill abolishes the term of all Marshals 10 days after the passage of the act, and authorizes the Controller to appoint an officer called a Corporation Constable, to collect arrears of personal taxes, but he shall not have power to execute any other process. The Justices of the District Courts are authorized to appoint three District Court Constables to serve all the processes issued by or out of the court for which they are appointed, but they shall not have authority to serve any process issued by any other court. The constables shall generally possess all the powers now held by the Marshals.

The general interest in the railroad bills is having its effect upon the business of the Assembly. The Judiciary Committee, which was last year a very industrious one, has been working in a very irregular manner. Complaint has been heard that a quorum of the committee could scarcely be got together last week. There are now before the committee nearly 300 bills, and the end of the session is rapidly approaching. There was a rumor about last night that the Speaker was favorable to the introduction of a resolution to adjourn on April 25. If such a resolution were to be adopted, it would be necessary to cast aside much of the legislation undertaken, or else to hold more sessions each week, and to work early and late on each legislative day.

The joint Tax and Assessment Committee will to-morrow report a bill to tax life insurance companies on their gross earnings and surplus. The rate will be probably 2 per cent. Frank D. Moulton appeared before the Canal Committee to-day to talk on the toll-sheet. He advocated placing domestic and foreign salt on an equal footing as regards tolls. The annual Supply bill was completed to-night by the Ways and Means Committee, and will probably be reported on Thursday.

THE FIVE-CENT FARE BILL KILLED.

MR. ASTOR'S BILL DISPOSED OF BY STRIKING OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Astor Five-cent Fare bill was taken up as a special order in the Senate this morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal. Before the discussion opened, Senator Forster sent up to the desk a mammoth remonstrance against the bill, signed by 5,000 or more residents of New-York, mostly from the up-town wards. The reasons for their opposition to the bill, as given in the remonstrance, are that it would deter the elevated railroad companies from extending their lines, or completing the terminal facilities at Harlem River; would cheapen the accommodations, lessen the number of trains above a certain point, and in various ways be detrimental to the interests and prosperity of the upper part of the City.

Mr. Astor, who had the bill in charge, before discussing its merits moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the Senate and recommend its passage. Mr. McCarthy moved to amend by striking out the enacting clause. Mr. Astor then came to the rescue of his bill, and spoke for half an hour or more on the general subject of rapid transit. He said that in introducing his bill, which was identical with the one that had already passed the Assembly, he did not wish to identify himself as an opponent of rapid transit. On the contrary, he was in favor of it, and desired that it should be of the greatest possible value to the City. The elevated railroad companies had been given very great franchises, and the City now demanded that it should receive the greatest possible advantage from them. He then spoke of the damage that the building of the roads had inflicted upon property-owners, the additional risks from fire, the encroachments upon the Battery, which, he said, ought to be the "gem and pride of New-York," the property rights that had been violated, the houses that had been rendered tenantless, &c.

Mr. Woodin here interrupted the speaker by asking how all these evils were to be remedied by reducing the fares to 5 cents!

Mr. Astor replied that he would come to that presently, but he did not. He next went on to speak of the watered stock of the companies, the lease of the roads by the Manhattan Company, which he said represented no outlay of capital whatever, and finally concluded his speech by representing the elevated railroad companies as young giants, yet in their infancy, whose power was already to be dreaded, and against whom it behooved the people to protect themselves.

Mr. McCarthy said his experience of elevated railroads in New-York was that for many years the people of that City were clamorous for rapid transit; year after year they besieged the Legislature for the passage of charters for rapid transit railroads that would relieve them from the intolerable burdens under which they were suffering from the horse railroads. The charters were finally granted, and, like all enterprises of that kind, they necessarily trespassed more or less on individual rights, but the public demanded the sacrifice of these rights for the good of the whole people. The roads were now in their infancy, and the question to be considered in this bill was whether they charged higher rates of fare than they ought to at the present time. As to the way they were built—by the issue of bonds—it must be recollected that the roads were an experiment; capitalists hesitated to invest their money in them, and those who did so naturally took such measures as, in case the experiment failed, would relieve them from a portion of the loss. With respect to their rates of fare, they were the cheapest to be found in the world at present, and until the roads were completed and it could be ascertained what

their profits were to be in the future, he did not think that a bill of this kind was just or ought to pass the Senate.

Mr. Forster next spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He referred to the original charters of the companies and the compact entered into between them and the Rapid Transit Commission of 1875, which represented the City of New-York, and under which certain rates of fare were submitted to the companies by the commission and accepted. He claimed that there was a bargain entered into between the City and the railroad companies which it would be dishonorable to violate, even if it could be legally done. He said that the railroads from the first had voluntarily fixed their rates of fare 33 per cent. less than this compact authorized them to do, and had thus shown a desire to satisfy all reasonable demands of the public, which was a guarantee that they would do the same in the future. He believed that a large majority of the thoughtful people of New-York were opposed to this bill, and that it would not subserve the best interests of New-York City.

Mr. Woodin agreed with Mr. Forster that the bill ought not to pass at the present time. He did not share in the apprehensions of Mr. Astor about the danger impending from the young giant of rapid transit, for the reason that not another inch of railroads of any kind could be built in New-York without the consent of the City authorities. He looked upon the agreement entered into between the Rapid Transit Commission of 1875 and the railroads respecting the rates of fare, as a compact between the City and the companies which the Legislature had no moral right to impair. After the rapid transit system was completed, and it was ascertained what the cost was to be, he would be in favor of reducing the fares to the lowest point consistent with a fair remuneration to the companies.

Mr. Madden also opposed the bill, and gave a history of the efforts to get rapid transit in New-York City. He said he cared nothing for the corporations and had no sympathy with them, but he did have sympathy for the men who for years came to the Legislature begging for these great improvements, and who finally secured them for the City, but who had never reaped any of the pecuniary advantages that others had got from them.

Mr. Hogan closed the argument against the bill, and drew a comparison between the rates now charged by the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads between different points on Manhattan Island, and those charged by the elevated railroads, greatly to the advantage of the latter.

Mr. Astor was the only Senator who spoke in favor of the bill, and, at the close of the discussion, the committee reported in favor of Mr. McCarthy's motion to strike out the enacting clause.

In the Senate, Mr. Astor moved to disagree with the report and order the bill to a third reading. The yeas and nays were taken, with the following result. [Democrats in *italics*, Republicans in roman:]

YEAS—Astor, *Bixby*, Davenport, Halbert, Pitts, Schroeder, Winslow—7.

NAYS—Baker, Birdsall, Braman, Eldman, Forster, *Fowler*, *Hogan*, *Jacobs*, Lord, Madden, McCarthy, Mills, *Murtha*, Robertson, Rockwell, *Seebacher*, Sessions, *Stevens*, Strahan, Wagner, Wendover, Williams, Woodin—23.

Messrs. Bixby and Strahan asked to be excused and made short speeches—the first in favor of and the second against the bill. A motion was then made to agree with the report of the committee, and strike out the enacting clause—which was carried by a vote of 22 to 8—the same as before, except that Mr. Loomis, who was absent at the first vote, voted with the minority, and Mr. Birdsall, who voted with the majority on the first vote, was absent on the second. It is said that another bill will now be introduced, extending the hours for 5-cent fares which, it is thought, will pass both houses. One incident in connection with the vote on the bill is interesting and significant. It is said that more than 75 telegraphic messages were sent to Wall-street this morning while the Fare bill was pending, many of the messages having been sent by members of the two houses.

The Manhattan Company has made a reply to the resolution of Mr. Astor, requiring the company to report within five days by what authority it allows newspaper stands to be kept in their depots, and how much it receives for the leases of these stands. The company says, among other things, that it knows "of no statute which attempts to limit the circulation of newspapers, periodicals, or books, which discourages the diffusion of knowledge, or which in any way interferes with the utmost freedom of the press, or with any reasonable effort to afford means of information and instruction to the people. This company permits the establishment of news-stands at its stations for the benefit and convenience of the public, and in order to increase the distribution of newspapers and periodicals. It does this under the belief that it is intended by the enlightened Government of the State of New-York to afford the traveling public every opportunity for availing itself of such beneficent provision of the authorities, and upon all occasions." It concludes by stating that the amount thus far received for the leases of newspaper stands and permits to newsboys to sell papers on the cars is exactly $500, which, it declares, is much less than the expense and responsibility incurred by the company, and is only done for the accommodation of the public.

DISCUSSING SMYTH'S CASE.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Smyth case continues to be a leading topic of discussion, and every day some new rumor is set afloat about what the Governor is going to do, or refuse to do, and what the Legislature will or will not do in certain contingencies. The Governor has all along been very close-mouthed about the matter, and nobody knows what his intentions are. The general impression for a week past has been that he would send in a new man for confirmation in place of Smyth, and some think he will do so this week. Others, however, are satisfied that he does not intend to nominate a new man, and that he proposes to keep Smyth in office—relying on the inability of his opponents to get a resolution through both houses removing him. It is said that some of Smyth's friends have been engaged during the past week in making a canvass of the Assembly on this point, and report that such a resolution could not pass that body. Unless the Governor sends in a name this week, a committee of Republican Senators will wait upon him and try to ascertain his intentions. Should this committee be convinced that no name is to be sent in, a resolution for Smyth's removal will be immediately introduced, and there is very little doubt that it would pass both houses—the report of Smyth's canvassers to the contrary notwithstanding.

OPPOSING THE RAILROAD BILL.

A SYRACUSE DELEGATION GIVING ARGUMENTS AGAINST LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

ALBANY, March 16.—The capital has been invaded again by a host of opponents of the Anti-Discrimination bill. The trains from Syracuse brought in large delegations last night and this morning. Mr. Duguid, who has had charge of the bills in the House, says he could bring just as large a crowd to the capital if he could give the friends of the bills under consideration free passes to Albany. The prospect of passing the bills is a gloomy one to their friends, who say that it will be a great mistake for the Legislature to permit the session to pass without giving as much heed to the voice of the people as to the parade of men brought here in the interests of the railroads. The crowd that met in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon was as large as that which mustered to hear Senator Pomeroy's speech a week ago.

A. V. Hall, of Syracuse, said that this bill was drafted for the interest of New-York City alone. He asserted that the business interests would be ruined if the bill became a law, and that this bill would not in any way accomplish what was expected of it by its promoters.

Patrick McCarthy, of Syracuse, characterized the bill as unwise, because all attempts in the past to interfere with the practical management of railroads, either abroad or in sister States, by legislative enactments had been fraught with injury, often with ruin and bankruptcy, alike to the roads and the communities. That large corporations should possess advantages unobtainable by smaller companies, that large operators, owing to the volume of their transactions, or the untold thousands of their capital, should obtain concessions not granted to the small competitor, was unavoidable, and would in all time be inevitable. No action, no matter how earnestly sought, no legislative action however fraught with wisdom, could remedy these inequalities, nor could a bill, never so wisely or adroitly worded and sanctioned, prevent the greater operator from securing immunities and benefits, legitimate and just, denied to, and unobtainable by, the lesser. This growing tendency or desire on the part of many to bring to the doors of the Legislature petty grievances to be corrected, ill-starred enterprises for legislative support, private schemes desiring public plunder, seeking by legislative enactment to supplant individual judgments, foreboded much of evil in the future. He maintained that questions pertaining to ordinary business transactions should be permitted to remain where they properly belonged, subject to the arbitration and the adjustment of competent persons, the intelligent business men of the community.

T. K. Fuller, Peter Burns, and Charles B. Crouse, of Syracuse, also made a few remarks against the bill. Gen. B. F. Tracey, of Brooklyn, said that he came to represent the express companies of the State. While the bill was not intended to hurt the express companies, it would do, by its faulty wording, a serious injury to the express companies, and he did not think that the bill was a just one, and it ought not to pass.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon. The debate will be closed on Thursday. Mr. Hepburn will be the last speaker.

THE TROUBLES OF EUROPE.

RUMORS OF WAR ON ALL SIDES.

A STRUGGLE WHICH WILL INVOLVE ALL THE GREAT POWERS—GERMANY WANTING TO STRIKE RUSSIA WHEN SHE IS WEAKEST—CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 2.—It is to-day, March the 2d, that official Russia believes she is to be struck the bloodiest blow of all. The revolutionists have encouraged the idea. At present the Czar's precautions against the outbreak take the form of leaving nobody free to rise. On the day after the explosion at the Winter Palace from 1,500 to 2,000 persons were arrested and thrown into prison. It is openly stated in the European journals that the Czar's officers torture their prisoners, to make them implicate others in their real or supposed crimes. *Le Révolté*, one of the Socialist organs, gives chapter and verse in several instances, more particularly in the case of a prisoner named Efrémoff; and refugees in Geneva, Zurich, Paris, and London are advised to take note of the affair as a warning. In one district you may not be out after dark without a lantern. A respectable merchant, accompanying his wife from a sick family, was separated for a few moments from her; the wife was suddenly arrested by the Police; the husband came up and explained; he was also taken to prison; they were both visited with 50 lashes each, she for being lanternless, he for interfering with the Police. The story is related in the *City Press*, a highly respectable London paper, and the editor vouches for its accuracy. It is a common daily, nay hourly occurrence, for private citizens to be carried off without note or warning, on unknown charges, and for their wives and families to see them no more. The Czar's leading idea seems to be to wipe out the disaffected, as his Generals tried to obliterate the Mussulman. But new malcontents spring up in the cleared places, and the appointment of Gen. Loris Melikoff over the heads of all the Czar's relatives and hitherto close friends, points to the autocratic belief in the existence of traitors near the throne. It is, indeed, reported in Continental circles, that the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, is suspected, but there seems no real foundation for this public doubt of his allegiance to the Throne. A few days ago the Petrofsky Academy in Moscow, was found to be on fire. It was saved with difficulty. Seven students were arrested, and they were all found in possession of the revolutionary newspaper, the *Black Repartition*. The European and English press view with amazement the powers given to General Melikoff, Chief of the Supreme Commission of Public Safety. The following passage in the Czar's ukase fairly sums up the nature and character of the military dictator's authority:

"Independently of the foregoing, the Chief of the Supreme Commission shall promulgate all orders, and adopt all measures which he shall consider necessary for the preservation of State order and social tranquillity at St. Petersburg and other parts of the Empire, and that it shall rest with him to define and exact the penalties to be inflicted for non-compliance with, and non-execution of, such orders and measures. That the orders of the Chief of the Commission and the measures adopted by him shall be unconditionally complied with and executed by each and every one, and shall only be abrogated by him or by special imperial decree."

During the Russo-Turkish war THE TIMES referred to the military and administrative ability of Gen. Melikoff, an American by descent, who smote the Turk "hip and thigh," showed special abilities during the plague at Wetlianka, and, as the Governor of Charkoff, has kept his district tranquil with a hand of steel in the traditional velvet glove. It is said at the Russian Embassy here in London that a much more hopeful feeling is apparent in St. Petersburg within the past few days. I take leave to doubt it. Since the explosion at the Winter Palace, the warnings of its demolition, hitherto disregarded, have been repeated. One day last week the following placard, boldly printed, was securely posted at various points on the palace walls: "This havoc of crime is irrevocably doomed! All the bloody power of despotism is not sufficient to guard it. It must and will be blown up. Its ruin will mark the collapse of tyranny. Hurrah Russia! The Torch of Liberty approaches!" On the 19th of last month a rich monastery at Kieff was destroyed by dynamite. Its rulers had refused funds to one of the secret societies engaged in "the holy work of freeing Russia from servitude." Gen. Loris Melikoff commences his new duties with vigor. He has dismissed Gen. Gourkho and arrested 80 persons who have been living within the precincts of the palace without proper official recognition. It seems that people have been going in and out of the palace for months who have really no authority to be there. While the Police have been exercising all kinds of personal tyranny over the citizens generally, plotters, beggars, men of all conditions, have been boldly going hither and thither under their very noses without supervision. During the last few days many residents of St. Petersburg have left the town, in fear of the predicted outbreak of to-day. The *Tagblatt*, of Vienna, thinks that the Czar's Executive Committee and its military chief will have to contend with the opposition of the whole Russian bureaucracy. "The terrible Third Section" and the Court party will prove formidable obstructives. The other leading journals of Europe see in this last action of the Czar only an incentive to a renewed effort against his imperial power on the part of every malcontent in the Empire.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Notwithstanding the civil troubles in Russia, the prospects of a war between Germany and Russia are still discussed both in European journals and in diplomatic circles. The *Saturday Review* ridicules the fears and anxieties springing out of the present relations of the two countries, though the writer confesses that a great European war at an early date is within the lines of probability. The *Review* is most amused at the notion of Russia having any hostile feeling toward Germany; but so far as the prospects of a collision between the two powers are concerned, it is of little or no importance to the world whether Russia is likely to be the aggressor or whether Germany first flings down the gage of battle. All men who know Berlin politics and German opinion will tell you that it is a settled belief in the Fatherland that they will come to blows with Russia. The diplomatist whose views I have quoted advantageously on many previous occasions tells me that Prince Bismarck is fully alive to the desirability of Germany having out her quarrel with Russia, whatever her quarrel may be, at a time when the Czar and his chiefs have domestic and internal troubles to deal with at home. The German press openly and angrily accuses Russia of demonstrations on her western frontiers, of building new forts and strengthening new points. Russian journalists answer by questioning the friendliness of Germany, and declaring that in the present condition of European armaments it is the duty of every nation to be ready for attack. The feeling is one of mutual distrust and mutual preparation for contingencies. Moreover, it is not the Russia of the present moment that Germany fears, but the Russia that will be, in case of the Fatherland being attacked by France. Now, it is as certain as death that one day the French will strike a blow for Alsace and Lorraine. Every German who studies the times, every patriotic Frenchman whose heart beats at sight of the standards of his country heading martial displays of troops, every thoughtful cosmopolitan who watches the game of nations, every journalistic student of foreign politics, will tell you that another war between France and Germany is only a question of time; and nearly every German who mixes in political society at Berlin or Vienna believes that Russia would assuredly attack Germany in the event of her neighbor being seriously engaged with France. Now, the question is how far Prince Bismarck believes this, and if he is a convert to the prevailing notion, whether he will give Russia the opening she desires. It is thought by many shrewd judges that he will not; and during the last few weeks there has been a noticeable feverishness in the going and coming of Ambassadors from Court to Court, and also a frequency of Cabinet councils in London, which lead one to infer that serious contingencies are really pending. Besides this, the anti-Russian editorial articles in the leading Berlin journals are on record. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* and the *Post* published warlike articles last week that created great excitement throughout the Fatherland and sent down Russian stock to a significantly low figure. The Russian official journal, the *Messenger*, suppressed the telegrams containing the Berlin articles. Russia's reply to these and other journalistic manifestations has been to go on massing troops in the western Provinces of her Empire. Quite an army of regular cavalry is drawn up west of the line between Memel and Odessa. Between Memel and Kalisch, along the German frontier, seven army corps, with some 20 supplementary cavalry regiments, have been assembled. These facts are impressed upon the German Government in a pamphlet published by Capt. Von Trietsch, who has illustrated his work with a map which accentuates the attitude of Russia in such a way as to leave no doubt that the Czar is preparing to attack or to repel invasion. The *North German Gazette* does not hesitate to declare that Russia is organizing an onslaught upon Germany. In reply to which the *Nord* points out that the Kaiser and some of the leading German papers have been congratulating the Czar on his escape from the dynamite of the Nihilist, and affects to consider the action of the *Gazette* merely as a political move in the interest of the bill for the augmentation of the German Army. The London press does not see the situation through rose-colored spectacles. The *Standard* fears that there is serious trouble brewing between Russia and Germany. The *Daily Telegraph* sees in the increase of German armaments the recognized fact that Bismarck feels the necessity of the Fatherland being strong enough to contend with Russia and France united against her. The *Telegraph*, however, does not think such a combination probable, and hopes that France may forget Sedan as she has forgotten Waterloo. Outside the civilized nations of Europe, by reason of her exceptionally despotic form of government, anarchy in Russia nevertheless exercises a troublesome and irritating influence throughout Europe. The Swiss Police have been active in helping the operations of the Russian agents. Several Nihilists have been arrested in Austria. A Polish Socialist, who openly proclaims his association with the criminal action against the Czar, is detained by the French Police at Thionville. In London there is known to be a formidable party of Nihilistic wire-pullers. In the intervals of these Socialistic movements, Prince Bismarck is clearly taking every means in his power to maintain friendly relations with France and isolate Russia.

ENGLAND AND CENTRAL ASIA.

Some of the London journals have published from their foreign correspondents what purport to be semi-official details of "the settlement of Afghanistan." These included the occupation of Herat by Persia, an augmentation of Kelat and Cashmere at the expense of Afghanistan, and Merv erected into a State under an Anglo-Persian guarantee. Several of the recent Cabinet councils in London have been held to consider the Afghan problem, and in Ministerial circles it is said that Kabul and Kandahar will be converted into separate and independent States under British protection. The reported alliance of Persia and England, with a view of a mutual garrisoning of Herat, and the erection of Persian barriers against Russia, are repudiated; but it is well known that London and Teheran are in close communication; that the Shah has been stimulated to "friendship" with England both by threats and bribes; and that Russia, at Merv, would find a formidable enemy in her way, and possibly an active army in her rear. It has been signified to Russia that her presence at Merv would lead to serious complications; and it is well-known in London and at the petty Court of the Shah that England has made up her mind to resist the Russian advance in Central Asia. One can almost gather these latter facts from an article in the Russian *Golos* of Monday, which threatens Persia that, in the event of her occupation of Herat, Russia will settle accounts with the Shah; though at the same time it is reported in London, on reliable authority, that the Russian Ambassador has informed Lord Beaconsfield of the permanent relinquishment of the intention to occupy Merv. As an indorsement of this statement, the Vienna correspondent of the *Telegraph* says it has now been decided that the Russian expedition in Central Asia will advance no further than Akhal. "The Russian Government hopes thus to avoid all difficulty with England." At the same time, there is no good to be gained in concealing the serious difficulties which beset the British Ministry in Afghanistan; not in regard to the hostility of the tribes, but as to "the scientific frontier." It is in the north where the trouble chiefly arises. England is resolved to draw the line over which Russia may not step, and Russia will certainly not accept on her side of the line a turbulent conglomeration of tribes and people with no settled status, a miscellaneous community of robbers and "wild horsemen." The question is whether she will object to the British setting up a native power under English control. The settlement of the northern frontier of Afghanistan is beset with a score of difficulties, any one of which is sufficient to incite a war between England and Russia. In that case the alliances which Bismarck would assuredly achieve would be Germany, Austria, Turkey, and England. Where would France be then? A mere spectator, if she were wise. But some writers argue that Europe would have no interest in a fight between England and Russia in Central Asia. Do they think such a contest as that can be localized? Rely upon it, there will be no confining it in the coming conflict within the limits of two nations. Whenever the sword is next drawn by one great power against another, half Europe is going to be in a blaze of war.

STILL AT THE OLD GAME.

HOW A MAN WAS SWINDLED OUT OF SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Emil Buttet, a native of Switzerland, arrived in this City on Sunday from Des Moines, Iowa, en route for Havre, intending to visit his native town in the Canton Vaud. He had with him $600, his entire fortune, the accumulation of several years' savings. He remained on Sunday night at Earle's Hotel, and on Monday took a room at Leroy's Hotel, a resort for the French colony at No. 188 Wooster-street. At noon yesterday while at dinner, a Frenchman, who was an entire stranger to him sat down beside him and opened a conversation. In course of the conversation Buttet said he had taken passage on the French steamer Amerique. The stranger appeared delighted at this information, as he said they would make the voyage together, as he was also going to sail in the Amerique. On this footing a friendship was formed, and, at the invitation of the stranger, Buttet went out for a stroll with him. They went to the Post Office Building, and there met another Frenchman, who was introduced to Buttet as a very wealthy man who was also to be a fellow-passenger on the Amérique. The three then started up town, and when they got to Canal-street, the man who had been met at the Post Office displayed a sachel containing six rouleaux of what he represented was gold coin valued at $2,000. He insisted upon Buttet taking charge of this money, and merely asked as security the $600 which they knew Buttet had in his possession. The "green" countryman fell into the trap and gave up the $600 and received the sachel. His newly-made friends then excused themselves, saying they would return in a few minutes. He has not seen them since. After they had been gone some time he became suspicious, and opening the rouleaux in the sachel, discovered to his mortification and disgust that they consisted of six lengths of lead pipe neatly done up in paper. The swindled Swiss reported his loss at Police Head-quarters, and the Police are searching for the swindlers.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 17—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, occasional light rain, followed by clearing weather, south-west, veering to colder north-east winds, higher barometer.

For the East Gulf States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, higher barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, rising barometer.

For New-England, cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, followed by fair weather, colder north-westerly winds, rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, cloudy weather, light snow, followed by fair weather, stationary or lower temperature, north-westerly winds, generally higher barometer.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly veering to warmer south-east winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, backing to south-westerly, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer clear or partly cloudy weather, north-west winds, backing to southerly, stationary or falling baometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-west winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling barometer.

For the Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

The Lower Mississippi will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, and Wood's Hole. Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Breakwater, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat and Sandy Hook.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	33°	33°	3:30 P. M.	43°	35°
6 A. M.	33°	33°	6 P. M.	43°	36°
9 A. M.	36°	34°	9 P. M.	40°	35°
12 M.	40°	35°	12 P. M.	39°	36°

Average temperature yesterday......34⅝°
Average temperature for same date last year......38½°

A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

Thomas P. Needham, who for the past six or seven months has been in White Plains Jail on a charge of appropriating some $13,000, the property of Mrs. Emma Teed, of Mount Vernon, to his own use, was released yesterday, a compromise having been made and a settlement reached. He claims to have expended the greater part of this sum for Mrs. Teed's benefit, which she denies.

A NEW LIGHT TO READ BY.

DOMESTICATING ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE NEW SAWYER SYSTEM OF ILLUMINATION EXHIBITED IN AN UP-TOWN DWELLING-HOUSE—HOW THE LIGHT IS GENERATED AND OPERATED.

About 20 gentlemen, most of whom were electricians and members of the press, witnessed last evening, the first public exhibition of the new Sawyer lamp, invented for the special purpose of adapting the electric light to domestic illumination. In order to cover the points and conditions essential to such an exhibition, and to show the practical workings of the Sawyer system, the parlor floor of an ordinary up-town residence, No. 236 West Fifty-fourth-street, was selected by Mr. Sawyer, and seven lamps were distributed at convenient points—one in the rear of the hall, one upon the centre-table as a drop-light in the front parlor, two upon a double arm gas-fixture of the ordinary pattern in the front parlor, and three in the rear. Mr. William Sawyer, M. E., the inventor of the lamp, and Mr. W. H. Sawyer, the electrician, were present to superintend the operation of the lights and to answer such questions as should arise in the course of the exhibition. The latter, in response to questions, furnished the facts from which the following statement is compiled:

The seven lamps are operated upon one electrical circuit, supplied by a single generator transferring four-horse power. The current travels about 1,600 feet through conductors having a diameter of a quarter of an inch. The resistance of each lamp is, measured by substitution, about .25 ohm, the resistance of the seven in operation being a little less than 2 ohms. With only this resistance and that of the conductors, it was necessary to introduce an artificial resistance equal to that of 30 lamps, the current being, in volume and electro-motive force, reckoned sufficient to maintain 40 lamps of the same pattern as those on exhibition. The photometric tests, Mr. Sawyer said, were made with a Sage photometer, such as is used by the gas companies for the same purpose. Each light was registered as equal to 27.5 standard candles, or a little more than twice the value of a five-foot gas-burner, which usually registers from 10 to 12 standard candles.

The lamp, based upon the incandescence of a pencil of carbon immersed in nitrogen gas, is in no way different *in principle* from the Bouliguine or the old Sawyer-Man lamp exhibited some years ago. The pencil is contained within a globe 2 inches in diameter and 10 inches high, sealed at the bottom by means of a cement, which, while adhering perfectly to the glass and metal, is sufficiently elastic to compensate for the unequal expansion of the two. It softens only at a temperature of 500° Fahrenheit. The globes are charged by the process invented some time ago by Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, which is so simple in its details, and so rapidly operated that a single workman can prepare 50 lamps per hour at a cost of about 30 cents, in such a manner that, according to Stillman's calculation, the amount of atmospheric air remaining is only one-sextillionth of the normal quantity. The cost of the nitrogen is stated at eight-tenths of 1 cent, and that of its purification as 1 1-5 cents; the total cost of recharging a lamp, when the nitrogen is exhausted or becomes mixed with air, being, inclusive of the wages of the workman, 2 3-5 cents, against a cost of 70 cents for the process usually employed. The carbon pencil, seven inches in length and a quarter of an inch in diameter, is fed upward as fast as disintegration takes place at the point of contact, by means of a regulator, which will be substituted by an automatic feeder as soon as the arrangement can be perfected. Mr. Sawyer says that one of these pencils, used for five hours a day, will last, at a minimum calculation from his experiments, not less than 90 days, and, as a maximum, for two years. The cost of the pencil is a trifle less than 2 cents, and the cost of replacing and recharging with nitrogen 9 3-5 cents. In practical use it will cost, according to Mr. William Sawyer's estimates, not far from 15 cents to replace an injured or broken burner with a new one. The bag of sodium and the spiral conductors at the base of the carbon, which were distinguishing features of the Sawyer-Man lamp exhibited about a year ago at No. 94 Walker-street, have been discarded. Two small steel rods take the place of the latter. The globe, which is not unlike that of an ordinary kerosene lamp in general appearance, is imbedded in a nickel-plated base, which may be highly ornamented or not, according to the taste or means of the customer.

Mr. Sawyer claims that his system of distribution is entirely novel and original, but declines for the present to give a description of it, his patents not having been as yet secured. The regulator is based upon the plan used by the old Berlin house of Siemens Brothers, by which only such a volume of current is supplied as is necessary to overcome the resistance. The measurements are affected by means of a meter of novel construction, placed in the cellar of the house, and regulated by automatic means. The light is readily toned down to a glimmer by simply turning a button in the ball. In its optical properties the new light is so nearly the counterpart of ignited carburetted hydrogen that an ordinary observer would scarcely detect the difference. The flame is yellow, extremely steady and soft, and consequently not irritating to the eye. There are none of the blue rays incident to the carbon and voltaic arc arrangement, and the shadow cast by intervening objects is softened and mellowed at the margin. For practical purposes it is intended that the power of each lamp shall not exceed that of two ordinary gas-jets. The details of cost have not been fully calculated. Mr. Sawyer estimates that the light obtained *per horse-power* (estimated at 1 cent per hour) is equivalent to that supplied by 10 five-foot gas-burners, which, at the present rates for gas, can be operated at an expense of 5 cents per hour. The cost of carbons being practically nothing, and no attendance being required, the whole expense of operating five Sawyer lamps may be estimated at 1 1-10 cents per hour, against 5 cents for gas.

A company styled the Eastern Electric Manufacturing Company has been formed for the purpose of introducing and pushing Mr. Sawyer's system. Mr. W. H. Sawyer acts as its electrician.

A LESSON FOR WILLIAM H. HALE.

HOW HE GOT INTO TROUBLE AND HOW HE ESCAPED FROM THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Sergt. Combes, in charge of the House of Detention, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday that William H. Hale, a complaining witness, who had been committed by Justice Duffy, made his escape on Monday morning and is still at large. It appears that Hale, who is a man about 35 years of age, and said to be a member of the Open Board of Brokers, caused the arrest on Saturday last of Maggie Mitchell, a colored woman, whom he accused of having stolen $4 from him while in her company. The case was before Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the accused was held for trial in the Court of General Sessions. As Hale manifested a reluctance to prosecute the charge against the girl, the magistrate required him to furnish $300 bail for his appearance when the case was called for trial. In default of bail he was sent to the House of Detention, arriving there at 10 o'clock on Saturday. He notified his friends of his predicament, and Mr. Horatio L. Olcott, of No. 40 Broad-street, went to the court to give bail, but arrived too late, the Judge having adjourned the court. On Sunday morning, Mr. Olcott, accompanied by a lawyer, again went to the Jefferson Market Police Court to give bail for his friend, but when he reached there the court was closed.

Mr. Hale, who is very respectably connected, his father being a well-known Presbyterian minister in Albany, was placed in the lockup in the rear of the House of Detention with the rest of the male witnesses confined there. He chafed greatly at his confinement, the company into which he was thrown being naturally obnoxious to him. He refused to go to meals with the rest of the prisoners, and at his earnest request Mrs. Baker, the purveyor, served his meals to him alone. At a late hour on Saturday night Patrolman Brown, of the Eighth Precinct, who is detailed as turnkey at the place, informed Sergt. Combes that Hale was suffering severely from a cold, and was unable to sleep in the dormitory with the other detained witnesses, and requested the privilege of lying down in the office. The Sergeant accorded him the privilege, and he spent Saturday night and Sunday night in the office with the turnkey. At 7 o'clock on Monday morning Hale was left alone in the office while the turnkey was turning out the prisoners for breakfast. Taking advantage of the absence of the turnkey, he left the office, passed through a side door into the private apartments of the Sergeant, which were at the time deserted, and opening a window, sprang into Mulberry-street and walked quickly away. His absence was discovered, and a search was instituted for him, but no trace of him could be found. Soon after his escape, his discharge papers were received from Justice Duffy, his friends having furnished bail for his appearance. Charges will be preferred against Sergt. Combes for permitting Hale to spend the night in the office, in violation of the rules of the department.

EUROPE FORTY YEARS AGO.

From the London Times.

The younger generation can hardly realize the state of Europe 30 or 40 years ago. It was like another world from that which now exists. The position of several of the European Sovereigns was scarcely better than that of the Czar of the present day. At one time the Emperor Francis Joseph who can now drive about his dominions in perfect security and amid the acclamations of his people, could scarcely show himself in Vienna, and a military terror was established in Central Europe very similar to that which now prevails in Russia. It has all passed away like a bad dream; and how? Not by the assassination of monarchs or the overthrow of thrones, but by their having found out how to insure to their subjects the enjoyment of personal freedom. The arbitrary rule of a despotic bureaucracy has been broken, careers are open, and men and women can live and breathe freely. This is what must be done in Russia. The Russian people see what has been accomplished in this way in the neighboring countries, and they cannot rest satisfied until they attain a similar liberty. Just at present, this discontent is aggravated by a bitter disappointment at the results of the late war. But the standing grievance of the Russian is his entire lack of personal freedom. He feels himself at every turn the slave of a set of officers whom he despises, and whom he has too much reason to despise. To set the Russian people free from this slavery is the next great emancipation which the Czar must achieve.

THE ODELL BOOK COLLECTION.

SECOND DAY'S SALE—THE WORKS SOLD AND THE PRICES.

The second day's sale of the Odell Library by the Messrs. Bangs & Co. brought together yesterday afternoon at the auction rooms the same gathering of book-dealers whose faces are familiar at all book auction sales. There was a fair sprinkling of outsiders, but these only rarely made a bid. Of the 276 lots sold yesterday it is probably safe to say that not over 20 were bought by others than regular book-dealers. The prices obtained were in general apparently low, but it is hard to say whether they were not all that the books were worth. By far the greater number of the works sold yesterday were of interest only to those who have a taste for what is rare and curious in book-making simply because it is rare and curious. "Scarce," and "Very Scarce," and "Rare," and "Very Rare," were the notes affixed in the very elaborate and learned catalogue to about two-thirds of the books; but on examining them it was very likely to occur to the reader that they were rare simply because such literary rubbish was not worth reproduction. Then, again, many of the books sold were catalogues of former auction sales, and these have a value mainly to book-dealers, to whom they are, so to speak, the tools of their trade. Such men are not apt to pay fancy prices for such things; they know pretty well the value of these books, and as a rule it is not great. It is not surprising, therefore, that dozens of the books sold yesterday went off at prices ranging from 5 to 75 cents and a dollar. The few really good things in the lots, that is, books which were the result of skill, thought, and care on the part of their authors; books which could teach something worth knowing, and add to the common stock of sound knowledge—these brought fair prices, and there were one or two instances of books being bought at fancy prices because some one present at the sale had taken a special fancy to them.

The sale of Heywood's "Nine Bookes of Various History Concerning Women," may be mentioned as an example of the latter. It was printed by Adam Islip of London, in 1624. It was "rare and very curious," but not otherwise valuable. It appeared, however, to have attracted the fancy of two persons present who bid against each other until one of them carried it *off for $30*. The auctioneer, apparently a little surprised, remarked that "women seemed to be attractive." Passing over the books which had no other recommendation than their scarcity, the prices of those which had real merit may be mentioned. Dansey's "English Crusaders," an English work of recent date, but printed throughout in the old black letter, adorned with fine plates, printed in gold and colors, and in every way a fine work in its literary and artistic features, sold at $15 50, being a trifle less than its published price. "A Collection of Speeches Made by Sir Edward Dering," who got into trouble about them with the House of Commons, who expelled the author and ordered the book burned by the hangman, sold for $4. It was dated London, 1642, and was of interest chiefly to the historian and collector of rarities. The Dibdins went off at fair prices. The best of these being "The Bibliographical Decameron; or, Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse Upon Illuminated Manuscripts, and Subjects Connected with Early Engraving, Typography and Bibliography," London, 1817, in three volumes, sold at $34 per volume. It is a fine piece of illustrated printing, and valuable in many ways. Dibdin's "Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany," London, 1821, three volumes went at $12 50 per volume. It was defective in that the large plates were missing. A copy of Dibdin's "Library Companion" went at $29. It was Dawson Turner's copy, and had some interesting memoranda by him concerning the work. The seven-volume work of Dibbin, being descriptive catalogues of works printed in the fifteenth century in the library of Earl Spencer, &c., London, 1814-23, sold at $12 per volume. It is a splendidly printed work. Dibbin's "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," an elegant copy of this work, in two volumes, sold at $12 50 per volume. The very rare work of Donatus, the grammarian, in black letter, of the supposed date of 1487, went for $5. Two of the original editions of Dryden's rhyming plays, paper covers, the "Amboyna" and "All for Love," went at $2 75 and $1 12 respectively, which was certainly cheap. Some Elzevirs also went off at decidedly low prices. A copy of "The Federalist," reprinted from the original edition, with notes, by Henry B. Dawson, of New-York, 1864, only 250 copies being printed in this style, was bought for $5. A Latin manuscript of the famous St. Bonaventura, containing a curious account of the life, trials, and temptations of St. Francis of Assisia, (founder of the Order of Franciscans,) sold for $16. "The Gazette of Fine Arts," 16 volumes, published in Paris in 1849, and richly embellished with wood-cuts and engravings, fetched $5 25 per volume. Hamilton's "Memoires du Comte du Grammont," with portraits, London, supposed to be printed in 1793, was bid up to $21. Harrisse's "Description of Works Relating to America, Published between the Years 1492 and 1551," printed in this City in 1866, a rare copy, was the subject of a spirited competition between two bidders, and was finally knocked down at $25. Another volume, being additions to the list of works given in the preceding volume, and which was printed in Paris in 1872, was just as spiritedly bid for, and went at $26. Hazlitt's "Hand-book to the Popular, Poetical, and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain, from the Invention of Printing to the Restoration," London, 1867, went at $6 50. *Three different editions of Holbein's* "Dance of Death," German, English, and French, each of recent date, went off respectively at $5, $5 50, and $4. The text of the French edition, sold for $4, was printed in French, German, and English. Some black-letter works, valuable only as being in black-letter, went off at prices too insignificant for mention. Very often the auctioneer had difficulty in getting bids of 5 or 10 cents on some of the works in the collection. The sale will be continued to-day at the same time and place.

A STEEL CORVETTE.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The German Admiralty are now building a corvette at Dantzic, the body of which is to be exclusively of steel. Vessels so constructed will be of much greater speed than those plated with iron, which, moreover, has been proved useless against the newest heavy projectiles. The keel-tiers were a day or two ago completed and connected. The frames and steel plates for the ship's bottom are also ready, the material having been supplied by the "Gute Hoffnungs" foundry, in Oberhausen, in a condition ready for working. The steel plates were bent while cold, rolled under the hydraulic press, and, as a test, exposed to the blow of a heavy ball dropped from a height of 15 metres. The metal is of the finest quality. Each plate is made larger than requisite, that the surplus portions may be well proved before delivery. Lightness being the chief desideratum, no heavy wood will be used. The stem and stern, each in a single piece, are of wrought-iron, from the establishment of Messrs. Krupp. The dimensions are restricted to a length of 71 metres, a breadth of 12.50 metres; the displacement in the front, 5.33 metres; behind, 6.70 metres, and in the middle, 6.01 metres. These figures may be thought to promise no great speed, particularly considering the relation of the length to breadth. A glance, however, at the lines of the submerged portion as shown on the model justify the expectation of unusual mobility. There will be a double bottom, and the vessel will be divided into nine water-tight compartments. She will be mounted with 10 guns, namely, six on board, two in the bow, and two in the stern. The rigging will be that of a full ship, the lower masts of iron, and the top-masts of Hungarian pine wood. Should the new corvette answer expectations it may be anticipated that future ships will be constructed of the same material, iron plating being abolished."

ZOLA'S "NANA."

From the London News.

This amazing book has already sold 50,000 copies as a reprint, and still M. Charpentier, its fortunate publisher, is called upon for more as fast as they can be produced, although the work has already appeared in the feuilleton of a popular newspaper. Edition after edition has succeeded each other with such startling rapidity that copies of the first issue are considered a literary curiosity, and can only be obtained at an advance of nearly 50 per cent. on their original publishing price. An edition in France does not, indeed, mean quite as much as an edition in England, but still, when every possible exaggeration has been accounted for, the fact remains that there has been no such literary success as that which M. Zola has attained within the present generation in France—that is to say, no work of any other author has sold so rapidly or been so much talked about. Even M. Victor Hugo, in the full strength of his genius, has never been able to address more than a section, a considerable section, but still a section, of his countrymen. M. Alexandre Dumas and M. Octave Feuillet have a still smaller public; and the readers of M. De Montepin and of M. Belot are limited, though not perhaps in the same degree. But M. Zola has become all at once a universal man. His writings are read as eagerly in the kitchens and in the tap-rooms of the lowest taverns as they are in the drawing-rooms of the fine ladies who inhabit the hotels of the grand Faubourgs, and in the closets of philosophers.

A BRILLIANT GERMAN ADMIRAL.

From the London Telegraph.

Gen. Stosch, the chief of the German Admiralty, is at once an able strategist and an ardent reformer. Intrusted some years ago by the Emperor William with the management of the imperial Navy, he energetically addressed himself to the task of improving the fleet, tightening its discipline, and introducing a new system of naval tactics, the offspring of his military genius. After profound and exhaustive reflection he came to the conclusion that it would be highly advantageous to the German Marine if certain technological terms, which he held to have been hitherto incorrectly interpreted, should suffer a sea-change. Among these were the words "starboard" and "larboard." Gen. Stosch was prompted by the dictates of his inner consciousness to decree that for all time to come starboard should be larboard in the German Navy, and vice versa; and it was so. The only concrete result to the Fatherland heretofore achieved by this notable reform has been the destruction of the Grosser Kurfurst, involving the loss of 200 lives and 6,000,000 marks; for having effected which remarkable feat, by the aid of Gen. Stosch's improvements, Rear-Admiral Batsch has been rewarded by appointment to one of the highest offices in the German naval administration.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS REPORT—TO BENEFIT TRAVELERS TO THIS CITY—OTHER MATTERS.

COLUMBUS, March 16.—The annual meeting of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company was held here to-day. The report of the Directors for the year past shows that the gross earnings were $3,603,123; expenses, $2,003,561, net earnings, $1,599,562, out of which was paid interest on bonds, including second mortgage bonds, $833,625; other items of rents and interest, $160,457, leaving a profit of $605,480. The net revenue from the leased lines was $1,467,765, and rentals $1,661,245, leaving a loss of $193,480, which, deducted from the profit of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis line proper, gives a profit on all the lines of $412,000, being a net gain of $551,757. The lease of a portion of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Road to Columbus and Sunday Creek Valley, now the Ohio Central Railroad, was ratified. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, but the organization of the board was deferred.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—An action for the recovery of over $150,000 has been brought by Richard W. Taylor, the contractor, against the late Buffalo City Railroad Company, its President and managers, for work done, and damages owing to the non-fulfillment of the agreements made by the company.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—A new arrangement is announced which promises improved conveniences to New-England travelers to New-York by way of the New-York and New-Haven Road. The present facilities for reaching the business part of New-York from the Grand Central Depot are not so convenient as they might be, and a better plan will be afforded within a short time by the Port Chester and Harlem River Rapid Transit Company. This company will run an elevated road from Port Chester station, on the New-York and New-Haven Road, several miles out of New-York, connecting at Harlem River with the Third-Avenue elevated road, now completed to that point, and conveying passengers directly down town. Arrangements will be made, it is reported, to sell through tickets covering the Third-avenue route. Of the 2,000 shares of the Harlem River and Port Chester Company, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company owns 1,965.

KEOKUK, March 16.—The Directors of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company have ratified the proposed sale of that road to the Wabash. Contracts have been given out for extending the main line 30 miles west to Corydon, Iowa, and for grading a branch to Albia. After foreclosure and reorganization the road will be consolidated with the Wabash. The branch to Albia contemplates a connection with the Iowa Central and the ultimate absorption of the latter road into the Wabash system.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The committee appointed by Mayor Stokley to select the ticket for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to be voted for at the stockholders' meeting on March 23, met yesterday to interchange opinions and glance over the field. Nothing was agreed upon, but it was understood that Mr. John Scott, to whom was referred the legal status of the city Directors, gave an opinion taking the ground that the city having disposed of its stock to other parties within the time prescribed by law, previous to the election, there is no authority for representation by Directors, but that the stockholders are entitled to the additional representation. Notwithstanding this opinion, however, it is believed that no changes will be made, excepting the substitution of John Price Wetherill for John M. Kennedy, who resigns. James McManes, Alexander M. Fox, and William L. Elkins, who were elected to represent the city, will be named on the ticket as the additional Directors to which the stockholders are now entitled by the sale of the city's stock.

The Delaware Division Canal Company has declared a dividend of $7 25 per share on its capital stock, payable in scrip of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, deliverable to stockholders on and after March 20.

ST. PAUL, March 16.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, which is the present owner of the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad, has compromised with the Delaware County Construction Company by paying it $70,000 in satisfaction of its claim for building the latter road. The matter has been in litigation six years, and has cost the bondholders of the Davenport and St. Paul Company $50,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 16.—Official announcement has been made by Manager Colton that arrangements for the Wabash Line of steamers have been perfected. Three vessels—the propellers Morley and Jervis Lord and a schooner—having been chartered for the season, will be put on at the opening of navigation, and others probably added, so as to have one leave here each day. The Wabash officers state that the special object of the line will be to secure West-bound freights by way of the Canadian line for the Wabash Road, that being more important than the matter of East-bound grain freights, which will take care of themselves.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Secretary of State's office by the Chicago and Western Railroad Company of Chicago, with a capital of $1,000,000. The corporation proposes to construct and operate a railroad from Chicago to Aurora, passing through Cook, Du Page, and Kane Counties, but the route is not otherwise stated.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Application was made to Judge Adams on Friday to hear a motion for the appointment of a Receiver of the Memphis, Carthage and North-western Railroad. The plaintiffs in the case are the Union Savings Association, and a large number of judgment creditors whose claims amount to about $100,000. Judge Adams refused to entertain the motion, as the case is pending in Judge Thayer's court.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The National Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents met to-day and elected W. B. Shattuck President. Besides fixing rates, the convention will consider the consolidation of the Central and Western Associations. After the election of officers the convention went into Committee of the Whole on Passenger Rates. It will require a long session to complete the work.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—As a result of the recent investigation by the Railroad Commissioners into the charges of a discrimination in freight-rates made against the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the board has rendered a decision fully sustaining the allegations of the petitioners. The charges were that the company has been extending to one firm at Wilbraham facilities for transportation which no other persons in the same business were conceded. The Commissioners came to the conclusion that such a proceeding was in violation of the laws of this State, and the whole subject has been referred to the Legislature. The report is important, as affecting the interest of shippers from all parts of the West and South, and will probably result in the destruction of a rapidly growing monopoly by the New-England grain trade.

MOVEMENTS OF STRIKERS.

FIFTY-SEVEN IRON MILLS SHUT DOWN—RAILROAD MEN ON STRIKE.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—Matters concerning the striking puddlers are in no way changed. Fifty-seven mills in all have shut down. The puddlers say they are in receipt of information that at least 20 or 30 more will go out before the end of the week. Thus far no disorder has followed the strike in this region.

PIEDMONT, West Va., March 16.—The trainmen and trackmen on the Cumberland and Piedmont Railroad struck yesterday for an advance of 50 cents per day. The company refused to comply with their demand, consequently there were no trains, with the exception of one passenger train, run during the day. This strike causes all coal-miners in this region to suspend operations until the strikers and the railroad company come to terms. About 10,000 miners are thus thrown out of employment. No indications of violence are apparent.

WAREHAM, Mass., March 16.—The striking operatives of the Franconia Mill in this place left here yesterday for the West.

CHICAGO, March 16.—About 700 men are out of work in consequence of the chair and frame makers' strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—All the mechanics in the Missouri Pacific Railroad machine shops, to the number of about 400, struck to-day for 10 per cent. advance in wages.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 16.—The Treasurers of the Washington and Pemberton Mills posted notices in the weaving-rooms, at their mills to-day, announcing an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages. The Washington Mills weavers did not leave the mills during the afternoon. This evening the Pemberton Mills strikers voted to accept the 10 per cent. advance offered. The Washington Mills woolen weavers also voted to accept the increase, provided better material was furnished. The weavers in No. 2 mill, of the Washington Corporation, held a separate meeting, and will demand an increase of 15 per cent. They will stop work at noon to-morrow if an advance is not promised.

BRITISH GRAIN PROSPECTS.

GOOD WEATHER FOR SOWING—HIGHER PRICES FOR WHEAT.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Mark-lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: "The weather has been fine and Spring-like. Even the heaviest soils are rapidly becoming workable, and good progress has been made with sowing barley, beans, and peas. Scotch advices are equally favorable. The condition of the pastures in both countries is particularly good. The recent surmises as to the probable frosting of the Autumn-sown wheat have in most cases proved unfounded. Farmers have been busy with field-work. Thrashing has, consequently, been neglected, and the offerings of home-grown wheat were very small. Inferior wheat met with little attention, but fine parcels maintained last week's prices, both in London and at the country markets. The imports of foreign wheat have again been quite moderate, and principally American. At the beginning of the week the lower prices cabled from America unsettled trade, and checked the buoyant feeling which was beginning to prevail. The tone during the last few days has been undecided. Millers, in the face of light imports and rapid depletion of stocks, adhered to the plan of only buying from hand to mouth. The position of trade is difficult to gauge, as, although the enormous requirements of this country between now and harvest are universally admitted, the demand has shown few signs of improvement, and the question still is whether England can stand longer the gradual consumption of stocks, or America the enormous expense of storage. The arrivals at ports of call have been small. Wheat tended downward early in the week, but the demand subsequently improved and the prices advanced 1s. 6d. per quarter. There have been no fresh arrivals of maize. American offers of wheat for shipment have been more restricted. Holders ask higher prices and buyers here show more disposition for business. Prices close fully 1s. per quarter dearer for red American for prompt shipment. Australian and Californian remain steady. Maize sold to a moderate extent at an improvement of 3d. per quarter. The sales of English wheat last week were 24,521 quarters at 44s. 8d. per quarter, against 51,834 quarters at 39s. 7d. per quarter for the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending on the 6th inst. were 650,116 hundred-weights of wheat and 159,335 hundred-weights of flour."

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WORK.

THE PENSION DEFICIENCY—THE KELLEY-M'KAY DISPUTE—THE CHINA AND JAPAN FUNDS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—On motion of Representative Atkins, the House Appropriations Committee agreed to-day to report an amendment to the special deficiency bill, providing for an appropriation of $6,665,000 to complete the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. The sum of $56,100,000 has already been appropriated, and this last item will swell the aggregate to $62,765,000 required to pay the pension-rolls during 1880. The pension bill for 1881, which has already become a law, appropriates $32,400,000. It is estimated, however, from the large number of additions to the rolls which are continually being made, that the next Congress will be called upon to pass a still larger deficiency bill to meet the requirements of the Pension Bureau.

At the meeting of the House Committee of Ways and Means to-day, Mr. Kelley called up the petition of Nathaniel McKay, which he caused to be referred to the committee, and asked that the Clerk be instructed to read it. After the petition had been read, Judge Kelley said: "It will be observed that the petitioner prays that his petition may be spread upon the record, and that an inquiry may be ordered, so that he may be enabled to verify his statements and denials. This proceeding would, in my judgment, be unprecedented, and I have called the matter up for the purpose of suggesting that if the committee take cognizance of the petition it shall order a thorough investigation of the question, to be held by the full committee in open session, to the end that if I made a false statement or presented an exaggerated inference, the petitioner shall have the benefit of my exposure; and if, on the other hand, it shall prove, as I believe it will, that I spoke within the bounds of truth, the country may learn something of the character of the influences by which a member of this committee may be sought to be controlled." Judge Kelley then retired from the room while the matter was being discussed. The case was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Tucker, Frye, and Morrison.

The House Committee on the Judiciary agreed to-day to report favorably Mr. Phillips's bill providing that the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in all criminal trials and civil causes other than equity and admiralty causes, shall conform to the practice in like trials and causes in the courts of record of the State within which such Circuit or District Courts are held.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs disposed to-day of the questions relating to the Chinese indemnity fund. Mr. Wilson was authorized to report his bill, which provides that the Chinese indemnity fund shall be paid to the Government of China, except that a sufficient sum shall be retained to pay the amounts which may be awarded by the Court of Claims to the owners of the bark Caldera, and such further sum as may be necessary to indemnify the owners of the ship Forest Belle for the plunder and destruction of said ship, which last sum is to be in like manner determined by the Court of Claims; and if any surplus remains after paying these sums it shall be paid over to the Government of China. Representative Cox was also instructed to report his bill, which authorizes and directs the President to pay to the Government of Japan $785,000, being the amount paid by Japan under the provisions of the convention entered into Oct. 22, 1864, between Japan and Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon each installment of the said amount from the dates of payment of the same by Japan to the passage of this act. The bill further directs the President, from the increase and accrued interest upon the Japanese fund, to pay to the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming $125,000 for their perilous and meritorious services in the destruction of hostile vessels in the Straits of Shimonoseki, July 16, 1863, and to the officers and crew of the steamer Takiang for similar services during September, 1864, said sum to be distributed according to the laws of the United States governing the distribution of prize money. The President is directed, after the payment of the sums thus authorized, to cause the amount remaining to be covered into the Treasury.

The Foreign Affairs Committee also agreed to report Mr. Neal's bill, providing that any person originally a citizen of the United States, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may be restored to citizenship in the United States by publicly subscribing to a declaration of renunciation of his British naturalization before any court authorized to admit aliens to naturalization.

FLOODS SOUTH AND WEST.

RIVERS OVERFLOWING THEIR BANKS—FEARS OF MUCH DAMAGE—A LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 16.—The rains of the past five days have been very heavy, and the Alabama River has overflowed its banks. There are no reports of damage to any of the railroads centering here. It is now growing cold.

MOBILE, Ala., March 16.—Special dispatches from Rome and Selma say there are overflows of water all around them, and that both towns are seriously threatened. It is expected that before many hours the water will reach Selma, and indications point to a worse overflow than in 1871 and 1875. At Rome the water has reached the battery-room in the Western Union Telegraph Office, and is still rising.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 15.—The steamer Bransford arrived from above to-night. Capt. Armstrong says the entire lowland for 200 miles up the river is flooded. He reports that a rise is coming down which will swell the river here to at least 47 feet. The Tennessee River is out of its banks at Decatur and Johnsonville.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 16.—It has rained here incessantly for nine days, flooding all the creeks and bayous for miles around. Thus far there has been but one accidental drowning reported from these flooded streams, though they are being constantly forded. A day or two ago Perry Young, a highly respected colored preacher, and Nancy Achison, also colored, undertook to cross one of these, several miles below this city, in a buggy, when they were swept away by the torrent. Perry saved himself with much difficulty, but the woman was drowned, as also were the horses attached to the buggy. The bodies of the horses have been found, but that of the woman has not yet been recovered.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 16.—Rain has fallen here almost constantly for the past 10 days, with no indications of clearing weather. The Appomattox River at this point is several feet above the ordinary water-mark, and at Farmville it is reported to be overflowing its banks. The Roanoke River, near Weldon, N. C., is rapidly rising, and it is apprehended that much damage will be done.

RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—No rain fell here to-day, but the weather continues very threatening. The fears of a serious flood are almost entirely dispelled, only a portion of the wharves in the lower part of the city, being overflowed, and the river has stopped rising. A dispatch from Lynchburg to-night reports that the river at that point is about nine feet above the ordinary high-water mark, but is gradually falling.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 16.—At Hammond Colliery, near Girardville, about 8 o'clock this morning, just after the men had gone into the shaft to work, word reached the top that the gangway had caved in and imprisoned about 20 miners. The men in the adjacent breasts came up as quickly as they could be hoisted, while others descended to the rescue of their companions. After several hours' work, all of the men were released. Martin McDonald was fatally injured, but his companions escaped with a few bruises. The wildest excitement prevailed for a time, and hundreds of frantic men, women, and children gathered about the mouth of the slope.

UNION, N. J., March 16.—John Ford, an employe of the Union Zinc Works, was killed while attempting to cross the track before an express train near the station this morning. He was a resident of New-York, where he leaves a large family.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—An unknown man, of medium height, and well dressed, was killed on the railroad near Berlin last night. He was about 40 years of age, with brown hair, mustache, and chin whiskers, and his overcoat bears the name of a San Francisco maker. His body is at Newington awaiting identification.

WRESTLERS OF EQUAL POWERS.

BOSTON, March 16.—In the collar and elbow wrestling match between McMahon and Dufaur for the championship of the world, up to 1 o'clock neither contestant had gained a fall. Great excitement prevails at the hall.

DEMOCRATIC TREPIDATION IN ARKANSAS.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, March 12.

It is possible that we may have a hotly-contested campaign this year, and it therefore behooves the Democracy of the State to prepare for it by a thorough and efficient organization. If we calculate upon a mere walk-over, and maintain only a loose and inefficient organization, we may be beaten. We must prepare to fight the combined forces of the Republicans and Greenbackers, for they will certainly unite against us on any platform we may adopt or any ticket we may put out; and when both these parties are united we haven't such a tremendous big margin as to warrant us in treating our opponents with contempt. We therefore hope to see the work of organization promptly commenced and vigorously prosecuted in every county in the State.

A. GOSLING'S SOUND MIND

THE VALUE OF THE TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL EXPERTS.

A JURY AGREES IN THE FACE OF DISAGREEING DOCTORS—BOASTING NOT A PROOF OF INSANITY—GOSLING DECLARED SANE AND DISCHARGED.

It was finally decided yesterday by a jury, in the Supreme Court, that a man may have many quips and cranks and do many queer things that ordinary persons would not do and yet not be insane. With this verdict the inquiry to determine the mental condition of Abraham Gosling was closed, and he was discharged from custody. He had been held in the Tombs since Feb. 18 as a lunatic on the complaint of one of his brothers, and on the certificates of Drs. William L. Hardy and W. W. Jackson that he was insane. In the course of the inquiry before Judge Lawrence and a jury, the witnesses—both professional and lay—differed exceedingly in their opinions respecting the condition of Gosling's mind; but the differences were the most startling between the testimony of the medical experts called on either side. Previous to yesterday Drs. McDonald, Hardy, and Hammond testified that they had found Gosling to be afflicted with general *paresis*, a form of insanity which is certain in time to cause the death of the person suffering from it. Dr. J. C. Hannan opposed the conclusion of his fellow-Professors of psychology, and declared that Gosling was sound in mind and body. The first witness examined yesterday was Dr. James W. Ranney, who is an expert in the treatment of diseases of the mind. He was called for the negative side of the question. He said he knew Abraham Gosling, and had examined him twice. His conclusion after both examinations was that Gosling was not insane. Previous to examining Gosling in Philadelphia in the Autumn of 1878, he had received information which had led him to believe the young man was insane, but the examination quickly overcame that belief. Dr. Ranney thought that Gosling had none of the symptoms of general *paresis*. In the first stage of that disease the victim has exaggerated notions of things in general, and is given to flights of fancy; this condition becomes accentuated in the second stage, and in the third great despondency overcomes the sufferer. These stages continue about three years generally, and then death occurs. The disease is continuous in its progress, and is never intermittent. Being shown a book in which Gosling had made some memoranda, Dr. Ranney said the handwriting was not that of a person overcome by *paresis*, and that the intelligent connection maintained between the sentences was further proof that the writer was not afflicted by the disease. If he were so afflicted the entries would be incoherent, and words, clauses, and sentences would be repeated without regard to meaning. Dr. Ranney said he examined Abraham Gosling yesterday, and found neither in his action, voice, conversation, or general bearing any indication that he was insane. It was the opinion of the witness that such strange things as witnesses had said Gosling did might have been caused by an over-indulgence by the relator in alcoholic stimulants.

Dr. Alexander E. McDonald was recalled to rebut the medical testimony given for the negative side. He said Dr. Hannan, before going upon the stand to testify, asked him for some information concerning the symptoms of general *paresis*. He opposed Dr. Ranney's statement that *paresis* is never intermittent, but is steadily progressive. Within his practice he had known 30 or 40 cases of intermission in the disease. It was, he said, a progressive disease, in that it became stronger with each recurrence of its attack. Dr. McDonald was subjected to cross-examination, under which he said he did not always agree with Dr. W. A. Hammond; that he differed entirely from Dr. Hannan, and that he did not consider either Dr. Ranney or himself a very high authority upon matters of psychology.

The last witness was Dr. E. C. Spitzka, who said he was an expert in diseases of the mind and nervous system. He had examined Gosling twice, and he was of the opinion that the relator was undoubtedly insane. Dr. Spitzka said that he had detected in Gosling all the indications of general *paresis*. His lips were tremulous, his eyelids drooped, the pupils of his eyes were dilated, and he had a shuffling gait, all of which indicated *paresis*. Furthermore, he used bad language, and sang with a discordant voice, in a manner which he said surpassed that of the finest tenor in the world. Dr. Spitzka found other evidences of the presence of *paresis* in the facts that Gosling's handwriting was scraggy and irregular, and that in one memorandum he spelled the word "warrant" two ways. He contradicted Dr. Ranney, and supported Dr. McDonald, as to the intermissions in the attack of *paresis*. He denied that Dr. Hannan stated a fact when he said that *paresis* paralizes the coarser muscles of the body before the finer. He had found that the finer, more delicate muscular tissues were the earlier attacked. The counsel for Gosling cross-examined Dr. Spitzka very sharply, with the intent to show that on account of his comparative youthfulness—he is 28 years old, and has been practicing since 1873—it was very presumptuous on his part to set up his opinions against those of the experts called for the negative side of the controversy. The witness became indignant at the questions asked him as to his age and experience, and had to be directed by Judge Lawrence to answer them. It was proposed to show that on a former occasion Dr. Spitzka questioned the ability of Drs. McDonald and Hammond and of Dr. Gray, of the Utica Lunatic Asylum, in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the mind and nervous system. Judge Lawrence excluded the matter as irrelevant.

The case having been summed up on both sides, Judge Lawrence delivered a very clear and earnest charge to the jury. He told them that the line of demarkation between soundness of intellect and insanity was not very clearly marked, and he read some extracts from medical works to show that a trustworthy definition of insanity has not yet been settled upon by the so-called medical authorities. The difficulty was that too narrow a definition would be apt to prove absurd in its limited application, while a definition too general in its character might apply to the people of the whole world, including all in the category of those who should be in the lunatic asylums. Judge Lawrence instructed the jurors that they were to scrutinize carefully all the testimony to determine whether Abraham Gosling was insane at the time they deliberated, excluding from view the question as to whether he was insane or not when he was committed to the Tombs. The presumption was in his favor that he was of sound mind, and their verdict was to depend upon whether or not evidence had been given that his vagaries were attributable to insanity, or merely to a confirmed habit of "romancing."

The jury remained out only half an hour. They returned with the verdict that Abraham Gosling was not insane. As the foreman announced the verdict Gosling arose and bowed to the jury. On motion of his counsel, Judge Lawrence discharged Gosling from custody, and he hurried into an adjoining room to congratulate his wife, who instituted the proceedings for his release. The couple were married Feb. 16, and two days later Gosling was committed to the Tombs as an insane person. Mrs. Gosling declared in her petition to the Supreme Court that her husband's relatives endeavored to have him locked up in order to separate him from her.

CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME FOR APRIL.

The programme of matches to be contested at Creedmoor next month includes one new match, which will be contested Wednesday, April 21, and is open to all comers. The conditions are as follows: Distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each range; prizes, $100 cash to the maker of the highest score, and a division of one-half of the entrance money among the next five highest competitors. The other matches were begun last year, and will be contested on the following dates: Saturday, April 3, off-hand individual match at 100, 200, and 300 yards; Wednesday, April 7, Ballard match at 100 and 200 yards, and Remington match at 200 yards; Saturday, April 10, Remington long-range match at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; Wednesday, April 14, Alford match at 200 yards; Saturday, April 17, Remington gold match at 900 and 1,000 yards, and off-hand individual match; Saturday, April 24, off-hand team match, open to teams of four men, at 100, 200, and 300 yards, and Remington shot-gun match; Wednesday, April 28, Winchester rifle match at the running deer, and Alford and "We will" matches.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Yesterday morning, just after the hands had got to work in the Dolphin Carpet Mill, at Paterson, an odd sensation was experienced by some of the operatives in a rear room, occupied by girls and women engaged in "batching" and spinning, the building seeming to shake. The Superintendent, Mr. Cheyne, was called in, and quickly perceived that the walls were settling. He instantly ordered the hands to leave the room, and forcibly pushed one of the girls out of the way. In less than five minutes a section of the wall 40 feet long had fallen, carrying with it 10 feet of the flooring on two stories loaded with valuable machinery. Fortunately, no one was hurt, although all had a very narrow escape. The building was erected 40 years ago, but being next to the raceway, the leakage had gradually undermined the foundation until the walls sank.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary, in its usual meeting-room, No. 24 Cooper Union, yesterday afternoon. Dr. A. S. Heath, the President of the club, occupied the chair, supported by Robert J. Dodge, Vice-President, and B. H. Martin, Secretary pro tem. The Hon. Nathan C. Ely, President of the American Institute, and who served for 16 years as President of the club, delivered the opening address, in which he congratulated the members upon the good work which they had accomplished in the past, and urged them to continue in the path of usefulness for the future. The club, he said, was the first organization of its kind in this country. Its efforts for 37 years have been constant and uninterrupted, to aid and encourage the manufacture of agricultural implements, and in all ways possible to save human labor. It has furnished thousands of packages of flower-seeds free to families all over the land, principally in the West, to gladden the hearts and beautify the homes of thousands. The speaker concluded by saying that for all time to come there would be plenty of work for the club to do to add to the comfort and happiness of the human family. Dr. H. S. Heath, the President of the club, followed in a brief speech, laudatory of the work of the organization, and Dr. J. P. Garrish gave a short history of the club from its foundation, in 1843. Rev. John O. Choules returned from Europe in that year, where he had witnessed the operations of similar clubs, and it was to his efforts, in conjunction with Horace Greeley, Henry Meigs, Judge Van Wyck, and a few other enthusiastic students of agriculture, that the establishment of the New-York club was due. Two original poems were read by H. B. Cutter, of Little Neck, Long Island, and A. M. Boynton, and short addresses were made by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Robert J. Dodge, William Lawton, and Col. Henry, after which an adjournment was taken to the Cooper Union Hotel, where a collation was partaken of by the club and its friends.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STILL OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS—GIVING AWAY A VALUABLE FRANCHISE.

At every session of the Board of Aldermen a number of resolutions are adopted authorizing the erection of awnings, storm-doors, and stands of various descriptions for the sale of fruit and other articles. All these measures are invariably disapproved by Mayor Cooper, on the ground that the Common Council have no right to authorize any obstructions in the public streets, but they are subsequently passed over his veto. The regular meeting of the board yesterday was no exception to the rule. For nearly one hour measures of this kind were introduced, and elicited protests in each case from Alderman Marshall, who continually reminded his colleagues that the erection of such incumbrances was in violation of law. In one instance Alderman Slevin moved that one of his constituents be permitted to keep a stand for the sale of newspapers in Grand-street. Alderman Marshall asked that the matter be referred to the Committee on Streets. He said that the applicant for the privilege could not lose much by a week's delay, and the committee could then make a report, which would enable every member of the board to vote intelligently upon the subject. Alderman Slevin replied that Judge Barrett had decided that the Common Council had power to permit persons to put up and keep such stands. He referred to the decision which were rendered when the Aldermen were indicted. Alderman Marshall rejoined that the evil was a grave one, and should be stopped. He moved that the matter be referred to the committee, but no one seconded the motion. Mr. Slevin's resolution was then adopted. Other resolutions of a similar character were then passed against Mr. Marshall's protest.

President Morris moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be instructed to cause a critical examination to be made of that portion of the elevated railroad at Chatham-square, with a view of ascertaining the condition thereof in respect to the safety of the public using the platforms and bridges, and report the result of such investigation, with such recommendations as he may deem necessary to insure the safety of the public who patronize the roads. The motion was adopted. A resolution was then offered by Alderman Slevin, suggesting that the elevated railroad companies employ two men in each of the switch-houses, and thereby diminish the liability to accidents from collision by misplaced switches. It was also passed.

Alderman Marshall referred to the resolution which he offered a few weeks ago calling for an investigation of the management of the Building Department, and he moved, instead, that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the charges that were made against Superintendent Dudley. His resolution set forth that attention had been called by the press to the fact that gross irregularities and violations of the law had occurred in that department, that its proper administration is absolutely essential as a protection to the lives and property of the community, and that the board cannot longer ignore what is of common report and belief as to Superintendent Dudley, and that if it continues to do so it will become, in the judgment of the public largely responsible for, and as appearing to justify, Mr. Dudley's acts.

Alderman Sauer moved that Mr. Marshall's resolution be laid on the table, and his motion was carried by the votes of the Tammany and Republican members.

Alderman Marshall then offered resolutions directing the Committee on Salaries and Offices to report at the next meeting of the board, on the 23d inst., on the Mayor's nominations of Mr. Smith Clift for President of the Commission of Taxes and Assessments, and Mr. Charles E. Whitehead for Police Commissioner. These nominations were referred to the committee over two months ago, and they have remained in their hands ever since. Alderman Sauer moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and his motion was adopted by a like vote.

Alderman Sheils called up the resolution which was recently vetoed by the Mayor empowering the United States Heating and Power Company to lay mains in the streets and avenues of the City. It provides that the company shall pay the City 3 cents for every lineal foot of pipe they lay down, and 2 per cent. of their profits when their net profits exceed 10 per cent. Mr. Sheils said the resolution ought to be passed, notwithstanding the fact that the Mayor had disapproved of it. He had been a member of the board for five years, and every year he heard members say, "This great franchise should be sold only to the highest bidder," and so on. It was said that the company should not be allowed to dig up the streets without giving the City due compensation for the privilege. They remembered that the Mutual Gas-light Company got a franchise that laid far over any privilege previously obtained from the City, and he found it impossible to explain it. He thought that when men invested their money in useful schemes, they should be encouraged. Any friend of the working man would be in favor of such a measure. For his part, he was then ready to vote for it.

Alderman Marshall spoke against the measure. He contended that the City should receive proper compensation for such a valuable franchise. He was perfectly willing that every man, rich or poor, should have an equal chance, but he did not think it right that a few should have an advantage over the rest. The franchise before them proposed to give to a few men advantages that were almost inestimable. It was only fair that the City should receive a portion of the profits which would result from the undertaking. The speaker then referred to that portion of Mr. Sheils's remarks in which he said that any friend of the working man would support the resolution. He claimed to be a friend of the working man as well as of every other class, and he opposed the resolution because it was against the interests of the City.

After some further remarks, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coggey, Finck, Foster, Goodwin, Haffen, Hall, Helbig, Keenan, Kenny, McClave, Murphy, Sauer, Sheils, Strack, Wade—15.

Negative—President Morris and Aldermen Kirk and Marshall—3.

Absent—Aldermen Haughton, Perley, Slevin, and Jacobus.

A communication was received from the managers and lessees of several theatres, asking an opportunity to be heard on the ordinance in regard to the licensing of ticket speculators. It was signed by Messrs. A. M. Palmer, Maurice Grau, E. G. Gilmore, William Henderson, and Henry E. Abbey. The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution of Alderman Morris, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay cross-walks on Park Row, was then adopted.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST TO BE CHANGED—NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The last international rifle-match, for the "Palma," took place between the American and British teams in the year 1877, and resulted in a victory for the American team. Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the British team, gave notice before the contest, that no matter which team should win, Great Britain would not engage in a second match for the international trophy until the conditions were changed. The National Rifle Association of Great Britain, he said, was opposed to recognizing the match as "international," when the component parts of a single nation were allowed to send separate teams to engage in the contest. He referred to the competition of 1876, when teams representing Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and Australia contested the match with the American team. He contended that the several countries of Great Britain, so far as international matches were concerned, were parts of a nation as much as the several States of the Union are. The Scotch and Irish Rifle Associations opposed this doctrine, but they have not sent a team to this country since the British team was here, and the American riflemen have fretted over the delay, as liable to cause a decline in long-range marksmanship. The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition to change the conditions governing the international match, in conformity with the views of the British Rifle Association. Judge H. A. Gildersleeve presided. Major Henry Fulton, Chairman of the Committee on International Match, said that although he had hitherto strenuously opposed any alteration of the terms of the match for the "Palma," he had reached the conclusion that if it was desirable to make any changes in the conditions now was the time to make them. The Irish and Scottish teams had hitherto possessed certain vested rights in the trophy, but as they had failed to recognise them, he considered that they had forfeited them. He had written to Sir Henry Halford on the subject and upon some other details. Sir Henry had objected to allowing riflemen to hold their preliminary competitions on the range on which the match was finally to be contested, and the committee had proposed to agree with him. Sir Henry replied that British riflemen would be satisfied with these changes, if the Scottish and Irish riflemen could be brought to the same view. Gen. Wingate opposed any action without first consulting all the parties concerned, and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, providing that as more than two years have elapsed without a competition for the international trophy known as the "Palma;" as no future competition seems probable under the existing conditions, and as assurances are offered that the competitions will be continued, provided the conditions of the match are changed so as to permit Great Britain to be represented by a single team, it is the opinion of the board that the conditions of the match should be changed, and the committee having charge of the matter is requested to prepare "such a modification of its terms as, in their opinion, will best serve the interests of rifle-shooting throughout the world, by a continuance of their international contests, and submit it to the board for its action." Col. John Bodine and Gen. E. L. Molineux were elected Directors of the association to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Major Williamson and Capt. Casey.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

THE CONTROLLER AND TREASURER OF ELIZABETH, N. J., ON TRIAL.

An immense throng gathered in the Union County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, to witness the trial of City Controller Thomas B. Leggett, and of Treasurer's clerk D. W. Leeds, on a charge of having conspired to rob the city. The indictment is one of the 20 to which Controller Leggett entered a plea of not guilty on the 1st inst. It alleges that, in unofficial capacities, Leggett and Leeds on June 26, 1878, purchased three city bonds of the face value of $1,000 each at 80 cents, paying therefore the sum of $2,400; and that on the same day Leggett, as Sinking Fund Commissioner, purchased the bonds for the City Sinking Fund, at par and interest, paying the city's check for $3,037 26 for them; and that then they divided equally between themselves the profits of the transaction. The case, on the part of the State, was a brief one, and established entirely by documentary evidence, the checks with which the bonds were originally purchased, and the check with which the city paid for them, and the checks for his share of the profits deposited to Leggett's credit being proved in court. By 3:30 o'clock the case for the prosecution had closed, and the State rested.

James Maguire, book-keeper in the National State Bank of Elizabeth, identified bank-books in which Mr. Leggett's accounts are kept. June 29, 1878, four checks were charged to Mr. Leggett. Among them was a check for $2,400, which is supposed to be that with which the bonds were originally purchased. He also identified a deposit-ticket of Leggett, dated June 26, 1878. It shows, among other things, deposits of $300, $33 34, and of other amounts. It was partly in the handwriting of Leggett and partly in that of Leeds. Some of the money deposited with this ticket was, the State claims, Mr. Leggett's share of the profits from the resale of the bonds to the city. The witness also identified the account with the bank of the City's Sinking Fund Commission, and testified that on June 28, 1878, two checks—one for $2,214 80, and the other for $1,016 48, and both payable to Mr. Leeds—were paid from the "arrears of taxes" account.

Joseph Manvel identified the strips in the Sinking Fund Commissioner's check-book from which the checks with which Mr. Leeds was paid for his bonds were taken.

Charles Buss, Vice-President of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, testified to the sale in July of city bonds by the company to D. W. Leeds at 80 cents. This gentleman and several others were produced to show the market value of the city bonds at that time. Thorndyke D. Hodges testified to having sold two city bonds at 80 cents, less commission of the broker, in August, 1878.

Dr. John S. Green, who was Mayor of Elizabeth in the Summer of 1878, testified that, in accordance with the custom of his predecessors, the blank checks against the sinking fund account were left with Mr. Leggett. "This," the Doctor explained, "was because we could not afford, when we got no salary, to be at the office all hours of the day to sign checks."

John S. Stryker, formerly Treasurer of the now defunct Dime Savings Bank of Elizabeth, testified that in the Summer of 1878 the market value of the city bonds was fluctuating—sometimes as low as 80, never above 90.

The defense will open this morning.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CREWS.

PREPARING TO ROW IN THE REGATTAS OF THE COMING SUMMER.

The Columbia College oarsmen are to be well represented in the many amateur aquatic contests of the coming season. They have two crews in active training at Wood's Gymnasium, one a four-oared and the other an eight-oared crew. The latter is composed of Freshmen. They are to row against Harvard's Freshmen some time in June next. The exact date will be known after the respective Captains have held a meeting next week. When in form, the average of Columbia's eight will be: Weight, 147 pounds; age, 18 years 5 months; height, 5 feet 9½ inches. Although the crew is very light when compared with the great muscular men whom Harvard will present, their coach is very sanguine of winning by showing fine form. They certainly row very finely together at this early date, having had only a month's practice, and by the time they take to the river, with a proper amount of work and careful training, their form should be excellent.

The four-oared crew has been in training all Winter. They are in excellent spirits, and take to their work with a vim that excites admiration. The *personnel* of the four is as follows:

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height. Ft.	In.
C. Eldredge, bow	24	152	5	5½
A. H. Van Sinderen, No. 2	20	170	6	2
H. K. Muller, No. 3	19	162	6	0
T. A. Painter, stroke	21	159	5	11

The four will be entered for the Lake George, Newark, Harlem River, Passaic, and all the other prominent regattas, with the exception of that of the National Association. They will meet the Princeton and University of Pennsylvania fours again at Philadelphia over the old national course, one and a half miles straight away, on the 28th of June. Last year they were defeated a half length by Princeton after a grand finish. A TIMES reporter watched them while at practice yesterday. With the exception of Van Sinderen, who, on the call to "hit her up," swung a trifle outboard, they worked beautifully together. The slide has been changed from 8 to 14 inches, a marked improvement. Eldredge slides four inches shorter than the others on account of being smaller in stature, but this disparity is easily overcome. They will be placed in their boat a week after warm weather sets in. Cornell, Wesleyan, and Brown Colleges have crews in training to contend against this four at two or three of the principal regattas, but the probability is that if the Columbia four keep their present form there will be no college four that will be able to give them their "wash" this season. Columbia's boat-house will not be moved further up the Harlem River until the middle of June. Their annual regatta will take place early in May.

SUMMER PRICES OF MILK.

MEETING OF PRODUCERS TO FIX THE SCHEDULE.

A convention of milk-producers, representing the entire tract pierced by the Harlem Railroad, was held at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday. Farmers from every station on the road were present and participated in the proceedings. Since an organization of producers with a view to obtain their fair proportion of the money paid for milk in this City was set on foot, the movement has increased rapidly in popularity. The purpose of the meeting was stated by Mr. J. Pugsley, who acted as presiding officer, in a few words. It was to fix the schedule of prices for the Summer season, commencing on April 1 and ending with Sept. 30. Hitherto the producers have been somewhat at the mercy of the dealers, who, combining to fix prices, while having little capital invested, have managed to obtain the lion's share of the proceeds. Last Summer the individual farmer, with $15,000 to $20,000 invested in the business, received only 2 cents per quart, and the railroad 1½ cents, while the vendor, whose whole outfit did not represent more than $1,000, took 4½ cents. This season the farmers have taken the matter into their own hands, and propose not only to obtain their fair proportion of the profits, but also to wage a crusade against skim-milk and against adulteration in all its forms. After Mr. Pugsley had spoken, the matter was fully discussed, and the following schedule of prices adopted: For the month of April, 3 cents per quart, delivered at the nearest railroad station; for May, June, July, and August, 2½ cents; for September, 3 cents. This is about half a cent advance on previous prices, but producers urge that the cost of production has risen very materially, that labor is higher than it was last year, and that feed and cows have correspondingly risen in price. Delegates from New-Jersey reported the passage, by the Legislature of that State, of the bill for the inspection of milk, which will, it is argued, assist the farmers along the Harlem Railroad in the movement to prevent adulteration, and have a general tendency to improve the quality of the milk dispensed by dealers. The convention represented about 1,800, out of 2,500 cans supplied by the Harlem track.

THE COST OF SHOOTING A POLICEMAN.

While Officer Martin Finnerty, of the Twentieth Precinct, was engaged, on the 11th inst., in arresting a man for larceny, he was set upon by a confederate, who fired four shots from a revolver, one of which took effect in the officer's right hand, inflicting a serious wound. Finnerty, releasing his prisoner, pursued his assailant, and, after a sharp interchange of shots, succeeded in bringing him to terms. At the Station-house the man gave his name as Thomas Pulte, and said he was a carpenter, living at Thirty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue. He is said to be one of the four counterfeiters who escaped from Ludlow-Street Jail some months ago. The desperado was indicted for felonious assault, and, on being arraigned by Assistant District-Attorney Lyon, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, pleaded guilty. Judge Cowing sentenced him to three years and six months in State Prison.

A TUG-BOAT ASHORE.

In a slight easterly storm on Monday evening the tug Mirage, while making her way out of Cheesequake Creek, N. J., ran ashore. Later it stormed hard from the south-east, and as the tug was filling with water, her crew swam ashore. It is said that the crew were drunk when they came ashore, and had it not been for their condition the disaster would not have happened. They are now at South Amboy, where the tug is owned by John Scully. The crew were so much intoxicated that they could not make any statement to the reporters. During yesterday's storm the Mirage was driven on the rocks along the Long Branch Division of the Central New-Jersey Railroad, and it was feared that she would break up before morning. A canal-boat was anchored near by and the wreck anchored to it, for the purpose of keeping the latter from breaking up on the rocks.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A SOUTH CAROLINA PATRIARCH.

A MAN WITH FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE LIVING DESCENDANTS AND "NOT A DRUNKARD AMONG THEM."

From the Charleston (S. C.) News.

The writer of the letter below is an old and highly respected citizen of Orangeburg County, and the accuracy of his statements may be depended on with absolute certainty. The names and addresses of the present heads of the families of this connection are: H. L. Smoak, Daniel Smoak, Sr., Jacob Smoak, G. R. Smoak, L. W. Smoak, J. D. Smoak, S. P. Smoak, J. A. Mack, G. B. Binnicker, W. H. Saltzizar, all at Orangeburg Post Office, and S. T. Smoak, Branchville:

To the Editor of the News and Courier:

In the course of threescore years and ten, I have many times read of families remarkable for size, weight, number, &c., and have as often thought it honor attached to a locality producing a large family. Orangeburg County, S. C., would wear the laurels. Old Mr. William Smoak, the patriarch of the family of that name, is a native, of German extraction, born early in February, 1784, consequently has just entered his ninety-seventh year, and, since 1811, has been a resident of that section of the county between the North and South Edisto Rivers familiarly known as the Fork. The old man and his wife, who died a few years ago, raised 13 children, 10 now living. They had first 6 sons, then 2 daughters, then 3 sons, and the last 2 daughters. The eldest is 75 years of age, the youngest 50. The following tabular statement of the number of descendants of the 13 children is made from information obtained from living heads of families, and from adults in families whose heads have died:

No.	Children. Living.	Children. Dead.	Grand. Living.	Grand. Dead.	Great Grand. Living.	Great Grand. Dead.
1	5	4	29	9	15	6
2	9	1	66	10	19	..
3	11	2	60	14	22	2
4	12	3	40	5	..	..
5	8	3	40	6	5	1
6	11	4	33	2	..	..
7	6	6	19	3	6	..
8	1	..	10	..	3	..
9	8	..	29	4	..	..
10	6	1	15	2	..	..
11	12	4	17	4	..	..
12	9	3	21	6	..	..
13	6	4	12	2	..	..
Total.	104	35	391	60	70	9

The old man has 10 living children, 104 grandchildren, 391 great-grandchildren, and 70 great-great-grandchildren, making in all 575 living descendants, and 116 dead. The most remarkable feature of this family (one which I think would require a search of both hemispheres to find a parallel) is the fact that both the old people lived to see their youngest and thirteenth child a grandmother. Who can beat that? Notwithstanding the old man's sight and hearing are much impaired, his general health is good, and he would be quite smart for one of his age had it not been for a fall he got some years ago, which injured one thigh and hip, from which he has never entirely recovered. He is a great talker, and has a most vivid recollection of events which transpired in his boyhood and early manhood. He was much of a Nimrod in his time, and relates with the greatest minuteness incidents of his deer and wolf hunts. Many a stately buck and ravenous wolf succumbed to his deadly aim with that old flint and steel musket that he would not lay down in exchange for an amateur sportsman's hundred-dollar double-barrel. The percussion principle was at that time latent in the brain of the inventor, but the old man did not feel the need of improved fire-arms, for when he drew the trigger of that old musket on game there was sure to be "meat in the pot." He killed the last wolves that were known to be in this part of the country. We entertain a fervent hope that the old man may live to be a centenarian, when (if the writer is alive) there will be a proposition for a grand picnic and reunion. A circle with a diameter of 15 miles would inclose four-fifths of the family. The writer has known this family 60 years as a hard-working, industrious people, and not a drunkard among them. Who can beat that?

J. J. S.

VISIBILITY OF MERCURY.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* gives a report of a paper read by Dr. Simonton before the Minnesota Historical Society, in that city, on Saturday evening, upon "The Visibility of Mercury to the Naked Eye." Dr. Simonton referred to the popular idea that it is a difficult matter to obtain a view of this planet with the naked eye, and said that a writer in *Nature*, in the Spring of 1876, announced in advance that Mercury would be visible on the 29th of April, 1877, and on the 10th of April, 1878. The Doctor said: "Happening to look for the planet for the first time about the date indicated for 1877, I saw it so easily several days sooner than the day mentioned, and the general result was so different from what I had been led to expect, that I am induced to offer a few items from personal observation on this subject. I had supposed that only on rare occasions, and then but for an evening or two, when in the most favorable position, could the planet be seen. But at the time referred to in 1877, it was to be seen in the western sky quite readily for the space of two weeks, and more than 10 days after the exact date mentioned in *Nature*. Its greatest elongation east from the sun at that time was 21° 5′—more than 7° less than is possible. It was interesting to see the body sweep out further and further from the sun for several nights, and then fall back toward him again, just as does the planet Venus, only on a more magnificent scale. Its color was a peculiar glowing yellow; and as the body appeared further within the twilight than is possible for any fixed star, there would be ordinarily little danger of mistaking any other object for it. Following up the information gained in the Spring of 1877, I saw the planet several times during that year and also in 1878. Once in August when the elongation was 27° 28′, but the position of the ecliptic not being favorable, the vision was by no means as satisfactory as with the 6½° less elongation in the previous year. But, as showing the effect of a favorable position of the ecliptic in which the planet is situated, I have never seen the body brighter than near the close of September, 1878. Yet its greatest elongation (a western one) was at that time only 17° 53′. Happening to look out of my eastern window soon after dawn, Venus was seen shining most brilliantly some 5° above the horizon. But within a degree of her was a star, also so bright that I at first took it for Mars. A moment's consideration showed that Mars could not be at that place. And yet I could with difficulty come to the conviction—the truth, however—that the bright companion to Venus was Mercury. A morning or two later both planets were to be easily seen together in the field of the telescope, presenting a rarely beautiful spectacle. I see that Mr. Nasmyth, an English astronomer, enjoyed this same sight and took occasion from it to estimate the relative brightness of these bodies. His conclusion was that Mercury is about half as bright as the silvery Venus—that is, has about half the light-reflecting capacity that Venus has. I may add, from my own observation, that Mercury on that occasion seemed within a few days to pass quite around Venus. On Wednesday, Sept. 25, he passed her going westward 27′ to the south, became stationary soon, (as respects her,) and on the 30th passed her going east, but 17′ to the north. It was at these conjunctions that I had such an admirable view of the planets side by side, as had Mr. Nasmyth. In January of last year I had the pleasure of watching Mercury for three consecutive weeks—from the 7th to the 28th of the month. Its elongation was a western one of only 24° 3′; but in general the position was favorable for observation. Within the last few weeks the planet has appeared east of the sun, and has been plainly visible for 12 days. It has been visible in the western sky at 7 o'clock and later, and has surpassed Saturn in brightness. Any one looking for it may be able to see it for a few evenings to come. In conclusion, I would say that with good skies and careful observation Mercury ought to be seen at three or four periods during the year, and for from four or five days to three weeks consecutively."

A SINGLE LETTER INVOLVING MILLIONS.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, March 15.

A single letter is at the bottom of the litigation in the Case estate. The late Leonard Case dying without a will, and leaving no wife or children, brothers or sisters, nephews or nieces to inherit, the heirship goes backward. Here arose the puzzle. The statutes say in one place "ancestors," and in another "ancestor," when defining the line of inheritance in such cases. If the singular form expresses the meaning of the framers of the statute, the property is to be divided among the brothers and sisters of Leonard Case's father and their heirs. If the plural form, the relatives of the mother are included in the distribution. The case was brought by one of the mother's relatives in order to have the question definitely and amicably settled. Judge Jones held, on Saturday, that in accordance with old custom and equitable principles the succession was in the father's side only, and the doubtful word should be construed in the singular. The point is an important one, as establishing a precedent in the settlement of estates, and it is understood that the decision of Judge Jones was not meant to be final, but merely as the first step toward bringing the matter before the Supreme Court at the earliest practicable day. Thus a bit of careless penmanship or bad proof-reading, in inserting an unnecessary "s," or omitting that little letter when it should be used, is the cause of all this litigation, delay, and expense.

A CLEVER EXTEMPORIZER.

From the London Telegraph.

Herr Hankam, otherwise Halm, a facile and fertile improvisatore, now exhibiting his extraordinary gifts nightly at one of the most fashionable assembly rooms of Berlin, was recently "starring" at Chemnitz, where a somewhat heavy strain was put upon his powers of rhythmical extemporization by the following subjects propounded to him at different times by waggish members of the general public, solicited to supply him with themes for his poetical impromptus. "The reflection of a lobster while boiling," "Dialogue between the strings of a Stradivarius violin upon perceiving a child's toy-fiddle," "Thoughts of a cockchafer hovering round an engaged couple," "Monologue by the father of seven unmarried grown-up daughters," "Philosophical considerations of an ordinary house-fly perambulating the bald head of an eminent statesman," "Notions suggested to a pensive frog by the contemplation of a virgin bathing." It is stated that Herr Hankam duly honored all these humorous draughts upon the resources of his imagination by prompt payment in polished verse, and that, his fame having gone before him from Saxony to Prussia, he is drawing crowded houses in the German capital. We should be curious to hear how he would deal with the subjects likely to be propounded to him by a Berlin audience, such as "The Categorical Imperative," "The Philosophy of Unconsciousness," and "The Fourth Dimension of Space."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 16.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 72—Marshal S. Frost et al., respondents, vs. Cornelius Godfrey, appellant; motion for reargument submitted. No. 96—The Tenth National Bank, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondent; argued by Henry H. Anderson for appellant, Francis Lynde Stetson for respondent. No. 13—Thomas Stillwell et al., Administrators, &c., appellants, vs. Elizabeth Swartwout, Administratrix, &c., et al., respondents; argued by John J. Van Allen for appellants, J. McGuire for respondents.

The day calendar for Wednesday, March 17, is as follows: Nos. 129, 135, 77, 138, 141, 142, 115, 457.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.
Held by Choate, J.

No. 67—Middlesex Quarry Company vs. Schooner A. Mason; No. 45—R. H. Powell et al. vs. Steam-boat Willie; No. 50—M. White vs. Steam-tug Laverne; No. 70—H. J. Newton et al. vs. Schooner Pangassett; No. 73—J. H. Moore et al. vs. Schooner Yankee Doodle; No. 128—E. R. Lowe vs. Canal-boat C. M. Titus; No. 62—A. Forsyth vs. Schooner G. A. Brandreth.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 8, 9, 16, 20, 38, 43, 55, 60, 65, 80, 83, 88, 89, 93, 104, 109, 110, 114, 117, 119, 125, 126, 127, 131, 132, 133, 136, 141, 146, 154, 157, 161, 173, 180, 181, 186, 187, 189, 196, 199, 201, 202, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 160, 183, 164, 132, 181, 163, 196, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 158, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Beach, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 212, 457, 411, 321, 523, 124, 393, 305, 539, 419, 334.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 469, 1772, 1668, 1669, 1530, 322, 1377½, 1902, 1080, 1081, 906½, 1751, 1531½, 1193, 1482, 1072, 1547, 2517, 1352, 1895, 2865, 2856, 1531, 1790, 1858.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1785, 1786, 1757, 847, 1238, 1979, 1983½, 1992, 1997, 2014, 2020, 2029, 2050, 1014, 1878, 1967, 1007, 2069, 2080, 2081, 2085, 2086, 583, 607, 1980, 1982, 1995, 1998, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 746, 1741, 1616, 1617, 1667, 1063, 1064, 507, 727, 1645, 1085, 1582, 1827, 1839, 1592, 1843, 1854, 1084, 1397, 227½, 2600, 1287, 1412½, 1494, 1628.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 31, 37, 16, 35.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I, II, AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 4 and 10.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 1555, Agate vs. Lowenbein. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. 2618, 443, 183, 290, 2959, 2119, 1551, 2008, 3255½, 3154, 4376, 1211, 2220½, 4368, 4369.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 4500, 4153, 2497, 2731, 3150, 3127, 3360, 2419, 2511, 2955, 2989, 3104, 3114, 3119, 3139, 3160, 3171, 3187, 3332, 3357, 3365, 3366, 3369, 3370, 3374, 3375, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 406, 4415, 3219, 4306, 3921, 4092, 4093, 1635½, 872, 2533, 3535, 2595, 3055, 3067, 3068, 3074, 3199, 3183, 1090.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Cowing, J.

William Johnson, robbery.
Henry Schakel, John T. Ready, robbery.
Michael Hogan, felonious assault and battery.
John Reilly, felonious assault and battery.
Leon McCullum, Henry W. Brown, burglary.
William Hallesey, grand larceny.
Frank Hudiner, seduction.
John Kinney, larceny from the person.
William Hughes, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Bertha Burger, malpractice.
Ambrose Hussey, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Rielly, felonious assault and battery.
James Stanley, burglary.
Thomas Bigler, burglary.
August Schmeidel, receiving stolen goods.
Charles Rogan, assault and battery.
Richard Burns, assault and battery.
Thomas Sullivan, assault and battery.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 410 head; total for the week thus far, 7,599 head; for the same time last week, 6,691 head; consigned through, 335 cars; market—good demand, but at lower rates on common to fair Cattle; good to choice Steers a shade stronger; sales of extra Steers at $5 15@$5 55; good to choice $4 60@$5; medium, $4 20@$4 50; light butchers' $3 25@$4; fat Oxen, $4 25@$4 65; coarse, rough, $3 50@$4; Bulls unchanged; fair to choice feeders, $3 60@$3 80; extra Canada, $3 90@$4; stockers, $3 25@$3 50; Milch Cows only in light local demand; run limited; sales of fair to good at $22@$30; choice to extra, $35@$44 50; Veal Calves steady; sales at $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; total for the week thus far, 11,000 head; for the same time last week, 7,200 head; consigned through, 12 cars; market easier; offerings generally of good quality; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 37½@$5 60; choice to fancy, $5 70@$5 95; fair to choice Lambs quotable, $6 50@$7; best grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,480 head; total for the week thus far, 14,935 head; for the same time last week, 15,410 head; consigned through, 76 cars; market dull and prices a shade lower; demand and offerings light; sales of good to choice Yorkers at $4 65@$4 75; fair light mixed, $4 50@$4 60; medium and heavy, $4 80@$4 95; fair to good ends, $4 25@$4 65; coarse and common, $3 15@$4; Pigs, $4 30@$4 40.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market moderately active and firm; some sales a shade higher; generally steady; mixed packing, $4 15@$4 40; light, $4 25@$4 50; choice heavy, $4 50@$4 75. Cattle—Receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market more active and steady at the decline, shipping sold at $4@$4 25; butchers' firm at full prices, $2 50@$4 20; stockers and feeders fairly active at $3@$4 25, chiefly at $3 50@$3 80. Sheep—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 600 head; market weaker and 25c. lower at $4 30@$6 15. The *Journal's* London special says: Cattle very firm, with some sales, and higher, and a good clearance. Sheep in fair demand and steady.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 302 head; the trade in Cattle is quite good, and everything was disposed of at full current rates; sales of choice at $7 25@$7 50; extra, $6 75@$7; first quality, $6@$6 50; second quality, $5@$5 50; third quality, $4@$4 75; Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ₱ pair, $100@$170; Milch Cows and Calves, $20@$50; fancy Cows, $55@$70; farrow Cows, $10@$28; yearlings, $7@$14; 2-year olds, $12@$28; 3-year olds, $20@$32. Western fat Swine, live, 5½c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,452 head; market active and buyers anxious to close bargains; sales of Sheep at $4 @$5 50 each; extra, $6@$6 75; Lambs, 6½c.@8c. Veal Calves, 4c.@6½c.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts 102 head of through and 510 head of yard stock; supply fair, with a light demand, especially for common; best all sold out, except late arrivals, at a little off from yesterday's prices; sales to-day, 462 head. Hogs—Receipts 390 head; Yorkers $4 60@$4 80; Philadelphias $5@$5 10. Sheep—Receipts 5,000 head; selling very slow, but no lower than at the close yesterday.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 109¼; 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 110¼; new 5s, 103½. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 54¼; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 27¾; Erie Second Consols, 93½; Pennsylvania Central, 53½. British Consols, 97 11-16 for money and 97 13-16 for the account.

2 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 82f. 35c. ex dividend, for the account.

3:30 P. M.—Erie, 46¾; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 54; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 27½.

4:30 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 52d. ₱ ounce. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 53½; Erie, 46; do. Second Consols, 93; Illinois Central, 104½; Pennsylvania Central, 53. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes 82f. 25c. for the account.

PARIS, March 16.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—2:30 P. M.—Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down. Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 3-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,400 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7⅛d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 5-32d.; Uplands Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7¼d. Futures closed barely steady. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 16—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s. ₱ quarter. Spirits of Turpentine, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 26s. 6d.@27s. ₱ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarizing 96°.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Petroleum, 18¼f.@18⅜f. for fine Pale American.

BREMEN, March 16.—Petroleum, 7 marks 30 pfennigs.

HAVANA, March 16.—Spanish Gold, 233@233¼. Sugar rising; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 9@9¼ reals, gold, ₱ arroba; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, 7½@7¾ reals; Muscovado, common to fair, 7½@8 reals; Centrifugal 96° polarization, 9½@10 reals. Exchange declining; on United States, 60 days, gold, 3¾@4½ premium; do., short sight, 4¼@5¼ premium; on London, 14½@15 premium; on Paris, 1½ premium.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Article	Quantity	Article	Quantity
Ashes, pkgs	11	Moss, bales	33
Beans, bbls	257	Molasses, bbls	431
Cotton, bales	1,946	Oil-cake, pkgs	3,967
Cot'n-s'd-oil, bbls	400	Oil, Lard, bbls	100
Copper, bbls	20	Pork, pkgs	148
Copper, cakes	122	Beef, pkgs	107
Eggs, bbls	4,133	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,679
Flour, bbls	15,246	Lard, tcs	3,203
Corn-meal, bags	86	Lard, kegs	500
Wheat, bushels	82,800	Butter, pkgs	2,520
Corn, bushels	167,465	Cheese, pkgs	596
Oats, bushels	85,150	Dressed Hogs, No.	453
Rye, bushels	380	Skins, bales	90
Malt, bushels	12,900	Starch, pkgs	316
Oat-meal, bbls	70	Tallow, pkgs	446
Grease, pkgs	53	Tobacco, hhds	115
Grass-seed, bags	408	Tobacco, pkgs	25
Hemp, bales	10	Whisky, bbls	1,705
Hides, No.	2,380	Wool, bales	38
Leather, sides	7,819		

ASHES—Dull at former figures.

BEES-WAX—Very tame; values unchanged.

CANDLES—A limited call yet noted at previous prices.

COAL—Generally strong and buoyant as to prices, on comparatively moderate offerings and a good demand.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very slack demand, and quoted a shade lower....Cargoes of Rio quoted thus: Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; fair at 14½c.; good at 15¼c.; prime at 15⅝c.; and Santos, fair to good, 14½c.@15¼c. ....Receipts of Rio and Santos for the week, 30,218 bags; sales, 21,733 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 133,447 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 178,668 bags....Stock in second hands at New-York, 157,726 bags, and at Baltimore, 65,517 bags, making a total stock of 401,910 bags. Afloat and loading for United States to Feb. 22, 68,197 bags; purchased for United States to March 13, 125,000 bags; total visible supply, 595,107 bags. Delivered from warehouse during the week—At New-York, 22,905 bags; at Baltimore, 14,181 bags....Other kinds quiet, at about former figures.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Without important inquiry; prices as before quoted.

CORDAGE—A fair jobbing business noted at firm prices.

COTTON—Trade in the option line has been less active at a further reduction of 4@5 points....A very slow movement has been reported for early delivery at previous figures....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 960 bales, including 264 bales to spinners, and 696 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 13c.@13⅛c.; Middling at 13 3-16c.@13 5-16c.; Fair at 14 15-16c.@15 1-16c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 86,300 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 7,411 bales, and thus far this week, 28,553 bales, (against 32,968 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,582,244 bales, (against 4,011,341 bales in the preceding Cotton year)....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 20,157 bales; to the Continent, 13,465 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 870,334 bales.... Stock in New-York to-day, 286,640 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
March	800	13.01@13.03
April	11,300	13.03@13.11
May	32,500	13.25@13.30
June	18,100	13.44@13.47
July	10,800	13.56@13.59
August	6,700	13.65@13.67
September	1,900	13.26@13.29
October	1,400	12.40@12.46
November	1,500	12.06@12.09
December	400	12.00@12.04

Transferable orders issued at 13.05.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
March	13.06@13.07	13.02@....
April	13.12@....	13.07@13.08
May	13.31@13.32	13.26@13.27
June	13.49@13.50	13.44@13.45
July	13.61@13.62	13.56@13.57
August	13.69@13.70	13.65@13.66
September	13.32@13.34	13.27@13.29
October	12.44@12.46	12.42@12.44
November	12.08@12.10	12.05@12.06
December	12.04@....	12.00@12.02

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

Month	Average	Month	Average
March	13.07	August	13.70
April	13.13	September	13.28
May	13.32	October	12.43
June	13.50	November	12.09
July	13.61	December	12.04

FERTILIZERS—Moderately sought after, and quoted generally as before.

FISH—A generally moderate movement noted on the basis of about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request to-day, and prices have shown less firmness, leaving off heavily, in sympathy with the marked depression in Wheat, through the later dealings. Export inquiry light....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,875 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 850 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, (against 1,650 bbls. yesterday,) within the range of $5 30@$5 60 for ordinary to choice; 1,500 bbls. City Mills Extra, including West India grades, within the range of $6 25@$6 85 for fair ordinary to choice, mainly at $6 40@$6 85, and South American brands quoted at $6 50@$7, the latter for strictly fancy, and inferior to choice English brands at $5 30@$5 65; 2,800 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 40@$6 75 for inferior to fancy, mainly at $5 75@$6 50, (equal to 1,600 bbls. for shipment, at $5 85@$6 15;) 1,350 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $6 25@$7 75 for ordinary to very fancy, mainly at $6 35@$7 50;) 625 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8 25; 2,600 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 75@$7 75, mostly at $6@$7 25; 500 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 75@$7 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8 25;) 500 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 50@$5 15 for poor to very choice Spring, chiefly at $4 75@$5 10, (fancy held at higher figures,) and $4 75@$5 35 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat; 750 bbls. No. 2, (these at $3 50@$4 25 for poor to choice Spring, chiefly at $3 90@$4 10,) and $3 35@$4 50 for ordinary to fancy Winter; (100 bbls. good Ohio went at $4 25;) unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5 50, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5.... Southern Flour dull; quoted about as before; 570 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extra, at from $5 75@$7 50, mainly at from $5 50@$7 25....RYE FLOUR inactive at previous figures; sales reported in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 15 for fair to strictly fancy Superfine State....CORN-MEAL very quiet, with ordinary to very fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10; (few brands passing $2 75@$2 85;) Brandywine at $3 30....Corn-meal, in bags, easier, selling in a jobbing way, at $1 02@$1 27½ as to quality; City coarse at $1 12....OAT-MEAL dull at $5 30@$7 50 for ordinary to very fancy ₱ bbl....Of BUCKWHEAT, a car-load, to arrive, reported sold at 54c.

FRUIT—A fairly active demand has been reported for the leading kinds at firmer prices....Sales noted of 6,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 50@$2 60; 2,000 bxs. layer do. at $2 35; 1,500 bxs. London layers, part at $2 55; 2,300 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 8¼c.; 270 cks. Turkey Prunes at 6¼c.@6⅜c. for old and 7¾c.@7⅞c. for new; 1,200 bbls. Currants 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 400 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, at 11½c.

WHEAT—Much less activity has been reported in Wheat to-day, on a variable and, toward the close, seriously depressed and unsettled market, influenced, in good part, by the unfavorable tenor of the reports from the West, as also of the later advices by cable. Winter Wheat, which opened a trifle stronger, under speculative bidding, speedily reacted, breaking through the afternoon about 1c.@1½c. generally ₱ bushel on free and urgent offerings and an unusually restricted movement, as well on speculative account as for export, but leaving off, in instances, at a rally from the lowest point, of ¼c.@½c. ₱ bushel. Spring Wheat has been very quiet, opening, in the option line, at an advance of about ½c.@1c. a bushel, which failed to hold, closing irregular, though suffering less depression than Winter grades.... Sales have been reported since our last of 977,000 bushels, of which 229,000 bushels represented as for prompt delivery, including 113,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 43@$1 44, chiefly in store and afloat, at $1 43¾@$1 44, (of which 32,000 bushels last evening, in store, at $1 43¾,) through closing, afloat, at about $1 43½, (against $1 44¼, afloat, yesterday;) 32,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 43¼@$1 44, closing at $1 43¾ asked and $1 42½ bid, (against $1 43½ yesterday;) 128,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 41½@$1 43¼, closing at $1 41½ bid and $1 42 asked, (against $1 43 yesterday;) 8,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 38⅝, closing at $1 38½, (against $1 39½ bid last evening;) 4,000 bushels ungraded White, in store, at $1 40; 56,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 47½@$1 49, closing at $1 47½, (against $1 48½, afloat, yesterday;) 64,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 47¼@$1 48¼, closing at $1 47¼, (against $1 48 yesterday;) 472,000 bushels do. April options at $1 45½@$1 47, closing at $1 45⅝, (against $1 46⅞ yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 43@$1 44, closing at $1 43, (against $1 43¾ yesterday;) 1,200 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 41@$1 42; 21,000 bushels ungraded Red, in lots, at $1 34@$1 48, chiefly at $1 42½@$1 46; 4,400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 44½@$1 45; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, May options at $1 36⅝, (with hard North-west Spring, prompt delivery, quoted at the close at $1 41½ bid;) 1,200 bushels New-York No. 3 Spring at $1 33, (against $1 34 yesterday;) 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring, (called No. 2 Chicago,) at $1 40.

CORN—Trade has been moderately active, mostly for early delivery, but at generally lower prices, leaving off for prompt delivery about ½c.@1c. a bushel under yesterday. Options also closed weaker and very dull.... Sales have been reported of 263,000 bushels, (of which 71,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, about 56,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., closing at 59c.; do. deliverable this and next week, 48,000 bushels, at 58¼c.; do. old crop, 8,000 bushels, at 60½c., (as on yesterday;) New-York No. 2, March options, 16,000 bushels, at 57½c.; do. deliverable by March 26, 64,000 bushels, at 57⅞c. (for export;) do. April, 48,000 bushels, at 54⅞c.@55c., nearly all at 55c.; do. deliverable by April 8, 3,000 bushels for export, at 57c.; do. May, quoted at 53c.@53½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 17,000 bushels, at 59c.@59½c., chiefly at 59¼c., closing at about 59c.; do. March options, 8,000 bushels, at 56¼c.; do. April, quoted as closing at 53½c. bid; Mixed Western, ungraded, 57½c.@60½c. as to quality; New-York No. 3 quoted nominal, (none offering;) Round Yellow, car lots, at 60¼c.@60½c.; New-York Yellow at 60c.; steamer Yellow at 59½c.; Yellow Western at 60c.; steamer White at 61c.

OATS—A moderate movement has been reported at a further reduction of about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing weak....Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 48c.; New-York No. 2 White, 12,000 bushels, at 46c.; do. March, 5,000 bushels, at 45½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 3,500 bushels, at 45c.; New-York No. 1, 700 bushels at 46c.; New-York No. 2, 5,900 bushels, at 45½c.@46c.; do. March options, 5,000 bushels, at 45½c.; do. April, 20,000 bushels, at 44½c.@44¾c., closing at 44⅜c.; New-York No. 3, 1,200 bushels at 45c.; White Western, ungraded, 4,900 bushels, at 45c.@48c.; Mixed do., 2,500 bushels at 44½c.@45½c.; White State, 2,100 bushels, at 48c.@49c., as to quality; Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 45½c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 46c.

RYE—A slow trade yet noted; prime State, boat loads, quoted at 97c.@97½c., but without much inquiry; a few odd lots from cars went at 92c.; and of No. 2 Western, 24,000 bushels, in store, were placed at 96c. for export.

BARLEY—Dull; quoted as before.

BARLEY-MALT—Steady, but inactive; car lots of six-rowed State went at $1, cash; 2,000 bushels inferior Western at 65c.

FEED—Declined sharply to-day, under freer offerings, partly for early arrival, and a moderate demand, closing on the reduced basis of $21 50@$23 for 40 to 60 lb. (to arrive and here,) and proportionately for other grades.

HAY AND STRAW—Steady on the basis of previous quotations, on a moderate inquiry.

HIDES—Steady, on a moderate inquiry.

METALS—A generally lifeless market reported, with values quoted more or less irregular.

MOLASSES—Foreign scarce and quoted strong, with sales noted of 438 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 50 tcs Refining quoted at 37c. Other kinds firm, on a moderate movement.

NAILS—Firm, on a fair business.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet since our last, with Strained to good Strained at $1 50@$1 55, and other good grades proportionately....Tar inactive at from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $2....Spirits Turpentine less sought after, but held firmly; merchantable quoted at the close at 50c.

OILS—A moderate degree of animation has been noted in a jobbing way. Values have been quoted about steady, though the advantage has been rather in favor of purchasers.

PETROLEUM—A generally slow movement has been reported in the seaboard markets at somewhat steadier prices....Refined quoted here for early delivery at 7⅞c. Refined, in cases, quoted at 11⅛c.@11¾c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6⅜c.@7½c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 6c.@6¾c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7¼c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of United Certificates, of Crude, to the extent of 80,000 bbls. here; 491,000 bbls. at Oil City, and 300,000 bbls. at Bradford, at 90½c.@93¾c., closing at 91¼c. bid.

PROVISIONS—In the line of Hog products, business has been less active, and indicative of an easier range of quotations....MESS PORK has been in limited demand for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $11 50@$11 75 for old Mess, as to quality, and $12 25 for new; sale of 200 bbls. Mess at $11 50@$11 75 for old. ....And in the option line, Western Mess has been quite moderately sought after, with March options quoted at the close at $12 05@$12 10; April at $12 10@$12 15; May at $12 15@$12 20....DRESSED HOGS in good request, with City quoted at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., and Pigs at 6⅛c.; Western nominal....CUT-MEATS very moderately dealt in at steady rates; sales of 9,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 7½c.@7⅝c....BACON quiet, but held firmly; Long Clear quoted at 7¼c., and Short Clear at 7⅜c.... Western Steam LARD has been in light demand for early delivery, at about former figures....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 790 tcs., at $7 67½@$7 70 for new, and $7 55 for old, and 33 tcs. off quality at $7 50....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been moderately active, but a trifle lower, with March options closing at $7 62½@$7 65; April at $7 62½@$7 65; May, $7 65@$7 67½; June, $7 72½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 750 tcs., April, new, at $7 65; 500 tcs. May, at $7 67½....City Steam Lard quiet; quoted at the close at $7 62½@$7 65; sales of 225 tcs....Refined Lard rather dull; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8; sales noted of 200 tcs....BEEF quiet as from $11 75@$12 25 for Packet; $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11@$12 for Extra....And Tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $18@$20; sales noted of 225 tcs. Extra India Mess at $19@$20....BEEF HAMS slow of sale, best Western quoted at $16 50@$17....BUTTER and CHEESE quoted essentially as before, on a moderately active movement....EGGS selling to a fair extent within the range of 11½c.@14½c. for good to fancy marks....TALLOW in demand at previous prices, with sales reported of 425,000 lb. at 6⅛c.@6 7-16c., and 150 bbls. at 6¼c....STEARINE steady, with City quoted at 7½c. and Western at 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; sale of 30,000 lb. City at 7½c....OF GREASE, 65 tcs. sold at 5⅝c.

RICE—Held more firmly, and in rather better request, including Carolina fair to good 6⅛c.@6⅜c., prime to choice 7c.@7¼c., Rangoon 6c.@6⅛c., duty paid; 3⅛c.@3⅜c., in bond.

SALT—Quoted as before, on a moderately active call for supplies.

SALTPETRE—Slow of sale at former figures.

SEEDS—A generally dull market noted for the leading kinds at weak and irregular prices. Prime to very choice Western Clover quoted at 7½c.@8c.; fancy do. at 8¼c.@8½c.; other kinds of stock within our previous range.

SOAP—A moderate inquiry noted in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 7c.@7½c.; Colgate's Family, 7⅜c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A fair call reported, since our last, for the leading kinds at about previous figures.

SUGARS—A very good demand noted for Raw at very firm prices, with fair to good refining Cuba Muscovado quoted at the close at 7⅜c.@8c....Sales reported since our last of 1,200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅜c.@7¾c.; 125 hhds. Melado at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., and 623 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅜c.@8 13-16c....Refined Sugars in good request at firmer prices, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Crushed, 9⅝c.; Powdered, 9⅜c.; Granulated, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Soft white, 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; Soft yellow, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.

TEAS—Holders have been generally very firm in their views, and reserved in their offerings of desirable lines, thus tending to check operations, though a fair demand has been noted....Sales noted of 2,620 half-chests Oolong, 500 half-chests Japan, and 1,100 half-chests Green, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been selling moderately at essentially unaltered quotations, the principal holders having been unwilling to yield on prices, though the available supplies have been quite liberal....Sales reported of 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4c.@14c.; 250 cases 1878 Pennsylvania, 10c.@16c.; 100 cases 1878 New-England, 10c.@30c.; 300 bales Havana, 82c.@$1 10.

WHISKY—A very tame market yet noted on the basis of $1 10. Sales reported of 52 bbls. at this price.

FREIGHTS—A free movement has been reported again to-day in the Grain interest at generally firm rates, closing, in the line of charter contracts, rather in favor of ship-owners. The further break in Grain values tended to stimulate the demand for suitable tonnage. In most other foreign trade connections the business has been comparatively tame, on the basis of about previous quotations. Coastwise Freights fairly active, chiefly for Ice, Coal, and Lumber at essentially unaltered figures....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 5-16d.@13-64d.; 1,400 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) reported at 2s. 6d., equal to 350 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, (mostly through freight and forward shipment,) at 17s. 6d.@20s., (the bulk of the contracts at 20s.;) 10,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., the closing quotation; 2,800 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (largely through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 25s.;) 275 tcs. and bbls. do. at 5s.@6s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.@4s.; 800 pkgs. Butter and 1,250 bxs. Cheese, in lots, part at 32s. 6d.@35s.; Leather quoted at 50s.; 250 tons Heavy Goods, (mainly through freight at 22s. 6d.@30s.;) 200 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 25s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 30s.; 300 bbls. Apples at 3s.; small lots of Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. asked. And, by sail, 180 tons Tallow at 13s. 9d.; 100 tons Measurement Goods at 10s.@12s. 6d.; sundry lots of Heavy Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d. And, by steam from the West further contracts reported for about 64,000 bushels Grain, forward shipment, on private terms, quoted at the close at 6s.@6½d. Also, a British steam-ship, an American ship, and a Norwegian bark, with Cotton and general cargo, from New-Orleans, at current rates; quoted for Cotton, by steam, at 21-64d.@11-32d., and by sail at 5-16d.@11-32d....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour, (nearly all through freight,) reported in part at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 3,400 sacks Flour and Meal, mainly through freight, at 17s. 6d.@20s., with room for Grain quoted at 5¼d., but without further business noted; sundry lots of Butter and Cheese at 30s.@37s. 6d.; 560 pkgs. Provisions at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton, and 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; small lots of Apples at 4s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.@25s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; 1,600 pkgs. Heavy Goods in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s.; 1,200 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at from 17s. 6d.@27s. 6d. And, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d., small lots of do., in sacks, at 15s.; and about 138 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d....Also a British ship, 1,193 tons, hence with about 8,000 quarters Grain, March loading, on private terms, quoted at 3s.@3s. 3d.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 900 bbls. Flour, through freight, at 2s. 3d.; 3,400 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, on the basis of 22s. 6d.; 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 4d.@4½d. ₱ bushel; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 1,650 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton and 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tierce and 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., equal to 400 tons general cargo, (part through freight,) including Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d., and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.) ₱ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Tobacco at 25s.@27s. 6d.; small lots of Apples at 4s....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, through freight, at 6½d. ₱ bushel. Also, a British bark, 797 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters Grain, at 3s. 3d....FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—By steam, 10,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ₱ bushel, and sundry lots of Provisions and general cargo at 25s....FOR LEITH—A British steam-ship, 977 tons, (to arrive from Philadelphia,) hence, with general cargo, reported as to load in regular freight line, at current rates....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—Two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 5,000 and 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 3s. 10½d.@4s....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, DIRECT—Two foreign barks with Oil-cake and general cargo, from New-Orleans, at current rates quoted for Oil-cake at 31s.@32s....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Austrian bark, 716 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s., March loading; another, 532 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., (free elevating,) at 3s. 10½d.; another, 729 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do., at 4s.; another, 500 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 4s.; an Italian bark, 622 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 3s. 10d., (free elevating;) another, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 4s.; another, 536 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 4s.; another, 600 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., (free elevating,) at 3s. 10½d.; a Norwegian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 4s., March loading; a Russian bark, 500 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 4s. 3d.; four foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,000, 3,800, 3,500, and 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4½d.; and two barks, with, respectively, about 3,800, and 3,500 quarters do., from Boston or Portland, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d....FOR THE CONTINENT—A Norwegian bark, 453 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum and Products, at 2s. 10½d., and a foreign steam-ship, three foreign barks, and an American ship, with general cargo, from New-Orleans, at current rates....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 250 bales cotton, on private terms, quoted at 9-16c. ₱ lb.; 125 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms, equal to 350 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d.; and, by sail, 700 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 20s.; and sundry lots of general cargo at proportionate figures; also, a foreign bark, with Maryland and Ohio Tobacco, about 600 hhds., from Baltimore, at 17s. 6d., and an American ship, with Cotton, (as bulk of cargo,) from New-Orleans, on the basis of 11-16c. ₱ lb....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 150 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 600 pkgs. Provisions at 32s. 6d.; about 200 bags Clover-seed reported at 30s. Also, a Norwegian bark, 1,072 tons, hence, with about 7,060 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 2s. 6d....FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Neckar, 400 bales Cotton at 9-16c.; 100 bbls. Pork at 5 reichsmarks; 1,700 bxs. Bacon, 25 tcs. Hams, 525 tcs. Lard, and 60 tcs. Grease at 1.75 do.; 2,100 bales Tobacco at 5 do.; 300 cases do. at 12½ do.; 36 tcs. Honey at 15 do.; 70 Agricultural Machines at 70 do.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods at 90@100 do....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, 300 pkgs. Provisions at 1.75 reichsmarks; 25 tons Leather on the basis of 3 do.; and sundry lots of general cargo at proportionate rates. By sail, equal to 150 tons general cargo, in lots, reported at 20s.@22s. 6d. for Heavy, and 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d. for Measurement Goods....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, small lots of Provisions and other Heavy Goods reported at 35s.@37s. 6d., and, by sail, equal to 100 tons Measurement Goods within the range of 15s.@17s. 6d. Also, a Norwegian bark, 415 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s.@3s. 10½d. (prompt loading)....FOR UDDEVALLA—A Swedish bark, 382 tons, (here,) with about 1,500 bales Cotton, from Charleston, at 11-32d....FOR MATANZAS—An American bark, 487 tons, hence, with Shooks and Heads at 30c., and Empty Hogsheads at 60c....FOR BARACOA AND BACK—An American schooner, 182 tons, out in ballast and back with Fruit, on private terms....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—A British schooner, 147 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported within the range of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR BOSTON—A schooner, hence, with about 5,000 bushels Malt at 3c.; three schooners, hence, with Phosphates, at $1 50; four schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1; a schooner, 311 tons, with do., from Port Johnson, at $1....FOR NEW-YORK—Three schooners, 257, 258, and 254 tons, with Ice, from ports in Maine, (to run through the season,) at $1 25 ₱ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—Cotton—Fair demand at easier prices; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 3,103 bales; gross, 3,508 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,499 bales; to the Continent, 3,553 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 283,277 bales.

GALVESTON, March 16.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 312 bales; exports, coastwise, 102 bales; sales, 330 bales; stock, 52,393 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Cotton very quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 530 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 40,830 bales.

MOBILE, March 16.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 232 bales; exports, coastwise, 497 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 55,135 bales.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Cotton dull, ⅛c. lower; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; receipts, 1,082 bales; shipments, 735 bales; sales, 95 bales; stock, 73,674 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; receipts, 701 bales; shipments, 300 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 102,756 bales.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—La Marjolaine.
UNION-SQUARE—The False Friend. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
WALLACK'S—How She Loves Him. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—H. M. S. Pinafore.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Widow Bedott. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Robinson Crusoe. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—At 2 P. M.—Passion Music.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4 P. M.—Organ Concert.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' EXHIBITION—Paintings.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Concert. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, rising barometer.

It is very much to the credit of Mr. Edmunds that he has endeavored by his own motion to get some action from Congress at its present session with reference to counting the Electoral votes. He yesterday introduced a bill which was essentially the same as that passed by the Senate at the last regular session. It is modified in one respect. That bill contemplated the creation of special tribunals by the States to settle disputes arising in regard to the Presidential election. There is now no time for such action, and Mr. Edmunds's bill simply provides that the decisions which may be obtained in any State in accordance with its laws shall be respected by Congress. It also extends the time for taking the vote in the Electoral College from the second Wednesday in December to the second Monday in January, which will give greater opportunity for the adjustment of any dispute by the State courts. This seems to be as simple, just, and practical a mode of providing for the settlement of any differences that may occur as can now be agreed upon. Congress will grossly neglect a great duty if it does not take decisive steps in regard to Mr. Edmunds's proposition.

The House has agreed, on motion of Mr. Wood, to set apart Saturday next for a special session to be devoted exclusively to debate on the Funding bill of the Ways and Means Committee. The session will probably not be very largely attended, for, unfortunately "debate only" has very little to do nowadays with the fate of a bill. But it will give a chance to members to announce their views, it will guide somewhat the discussion in the press, and it will hasten the final disposition of the bill. It is reported from Washington that there is very little opposition to the measure in its present shape, and though this is, perhaps, too sanguine a view of the situation, the indications are that the bill will have a majority in the House. Its prospects have always been pretty good in the Senate.

The action of the Senate Committee on Elections, in regard to the seat of Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, will arouse the attention of the country to the desperate spirit of the majority in Congress. The committee has adopted two resolutions, one declaring Mr. Kellogg's election invalid, the other giving his seat to Judge Spofford. There is not a particle of authority in law or justice for any such measure. Mr. Kellogg's title has once been examined and accepted by the Senate, and is now as completely determined as that of Mr. Conkling or Mr. Bayard. It can only be taken from him by what is equivalent to theft. One consequence, and an important one, of the committee's action, should it be reported to the Senate, must be that it will open a long and comprehensive political debate. There is no reason to suppose that debate would change the purpose of the Democrats, which is not based on reason or equity, but solely on political greed. But debate will inform public opinion, and perhaps the Bourbons may find, in the long run, that they will lose more than they will gain.

It is curious how wide of the mark the apologists of the Post Office Department insist on going in regard to the mismanagement of the star routes. It is not charged that the Postmaster-General has exercised an unlawful discretion in increasing the cost of the service, but, first, that he had no right to exhaust the appropriation made by Congress, at the very time that Congress was in session, and thus expose the whole service to the risk of absolute suspension; and, second, that he has grossly neglected the public interests in the way he has made contracts. No attempt whatever has been made to explain the specific instances of extravagant and reckless engagements so frequently cited in The Times and in Congress. In these instances a contract has first been made for a moderate or insignificant sum for a certain service. By this means all competition was closed. Then, in a few days or weeks the compensation has been increased by from 120 per cent. to 2,300 per cent. Now, it is impossible to believe that this way of doing business was both honest and prudent. It was either corrupt or outrageously reckless and stupid, and no amount of praise for the general management of the service can conceal the fact.

It is said that Denis Kearney was surprised when he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and be imprisoned six months in the county jail. This brawler has disturbed the peace of California for more than two years. He has openly advocated murder, arson, and riot. He has named men who should be hanged by the mob, and has made ostentatious preparations for the erection of a gallows. No such incendiary has ever before been permitted to remain at large so long as he, yet, for some mysterious and wholly unaccountable reason, he has been almost unmolested up to this time. The California newspapers, usually so restive under the comment of outside critics, have endured Kearney without murmur or remonstrance. But there appears to be a limit even to California forbearance, and this pestilent demagogue will be kept under lock and key for six months.

Mr. Astor's bill limiting fares on the elevated railroads to five cents was killed in the Senate yesterday, and is to be followed by a proposition to extend the hours during which passengers shall be carried at that rate. The revulsion in sentiment in regard to this matter, as exhibited at Albany, is not to be explained by any information or argument that has been presented. There has been a total failure to show that the lower rate will not produce a fair income upon the capital actually expended on the roads. The opposition appears to have arisen chiefly in the upper wards of the City, and to have been excited by an apprehension that the rapid transit system would not be completed, and that the accommodations would degenerate in character. This is practically begging the question, for if the business would be profitable with five-cent fares, there should be no ground for such an apprehension, and that is the vital point of the whole controversy, which has not been directly met. If a compromise is to be made, a more sensible basis would be a distinction based on the distance passengers are carried, and not the hours at which they ride.

CHARTER TINKERING.

A bill has been simultaneously introduced to both branches of the Legislature proposing radical changes in the organic law of the City of New-York. The bill has the general reputation of being the outcome of frequent and protracted consultations among the so-called Republican managers and as embodying the essential features of Municipal policy which they think most likely to be of advantage to the party and of profit to themselves. Careful inquiry among the prominent and responsible members of the local Republican organization fails to reveal any one who is willing to claim the paternity of this measure, or to defend its leading provisions. We are, therefore, unable to satisfy the natural curiosity of the inquiring Republican as to the origin of a bill which is presented to the Legislature as a party measure, and in behalf of which the party support in both houses is likely to be invoked. For all that the public are permitted to know to the contrary, the bill may represent Gov. Cornell's ideal method of governing New-York, or it may represent merely the kind of legislation favored by "Jake" Patterson, "Johnny" O'Brien, and "Barney" Biglin. The difference may be one of degree rather than of kind, but whether on partisan or public grounds, it would be preferable to have had some legible indorsement for so pretentious a scheme of City legislation.

The anonymous authors of the bill may dodge all responsibility for it; the committees who report it, and the Senators and Assemblymen who vote for it, will have no such exemption from criticism. At this stage of its progress, it is not necessary to attempt any detailed criticism of its provisions. The marrow of the scheme is to be found in the new distribution of the appointing power, and until the Cities Committee of either house takes the responsibility of reporting it in some amended form, that must be taken as a fair indication of its general character and purpose. The bill proposes to take the power of appointing heads of departments from the Mayor and Aldermen, and to lodge it in a reconstituted Board of Apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen. The addition, next year, of a Vice-President representing the political minority of the Board of Aldermen is not material. The immediate effect of the bill, which is all that its authors appear to care for, is to give Mr. John Kelly and Mr. John J. Morris the power of filling three-fourths of the chief positions in the City Government, which are either already vacant or will be vacant before the close of the present year. The bill is, therefore, drawn in pursuance of a compact between certain jobbers of the Republican Party and Tammany Hall, and will, if passed, enable the contracting parties to divide between them the patronage and the emoluments of the City Government so as to hold them, in default of further legislative interference, for the next six years. The office of Controller is made elective, so that Mr. Kelly will not have the privilege of renominating himself; but the office of Commissioner of Public Works is already vacant by the expiry of Mr. Campbell's term, and Mr. Kelly will doubtless be allowed to nominate one of the two Commissioners who are to combine the powers of the Public Works and Dock Departments, and who will, of course, divide their patronage between Tammany men and Tammany Republicans. The Corporation Counsel, who ought to be the most effective check on jobbery and fraud in local administration, will be selected with a view to his subservience to Kelly; the Police Commission will become a Tammany-Republican cabal, working smoothly and noiselessly for the ends of an unscrupulous and arrogant oligarchy, and so on through all the other departments, which are or will be ready for reconstruction before 1881.

It is a very pretty device as it stands, but it is rather too flimsy to stand the test of wear. The little knot of Republican schemers who favor such a bill have outlived their influence as obviously as the political Ring of which Kelly stands as the representative. The enactment of such a piece of legislative trickery would secure the election of a Democratic Mayor and Controller next Fall, probably of a very different type from Mr. Cooper and Mr. Kelly, and certainly not the nominees of Tammany Hall. It would elect a Board of Aldermen, in which there would not be enough Republicans and Kelly men to make an effective combination for the election of President, and whose minority Vice-President would be a mere cipher. Incidentally, it would contribute a good deal toward a Democratic triumph in the State. The edifice it created, however secure against Legislative interference for the next two years, could be undermined by the efforts of an alien appointing power, and the City Government would, in due time, become a prize to be divided among the supporters of the next Democratic Administration with a more cynical contempt for public opinion or political principle than Republican jobbers had ever dared to show. So the vicious circle of partisan bargain and sale would keep repeating itself, till a disgusted and dispirited people would sigh for the rule of another "Boss," in the conviction that his capacity for plunder could not be greater than that of the brood of mean and venal rascals who were battening on the public Treasury.

If a Republican Legislature and Governor are prepared to seize upon the offices of New-York City as partisan spoil, let them do it frankly and openly, and not in the sneaking underhand way proposed by this bill. Mr. Kelly represents only a minority of his party, and Mr. Morris is the choice of a very insignificant portion of City Republicans. The one was not appointed nor was the other elected for any such purpose as is contemplated by this bill. In fact, when the people rejected Kelly's candidate for Mayor in 1878 and his County ticket in 1879, they declared that they wanted no more of his rule. There may be some constitutional objections to the naming of heads of departments in a special act, but the entire City Government might be placed under the supervisory control of a State commission that would do the party a good deal more credit, and probably more service, than Messrs. Kelly and Morris. In any case, legislators who are prepared to approve of the general purpose of the latest charter makeshift need hardly be scrupulous about any such trifles as the limitations of the Constitution or the rights of local self-government.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

There is, at last, some prospect of justice being done by the United States Government to Japan, a country to which we have always made friendly offers, and with which we have long been on terms of commercial and diplomatic intimacy. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to ask that the Government shall return to Japan the sum exacted as indemnity for firing upon American vessels from the Shimonoseki forts, in 1863, with interest, having first deducted the sum of $125,000, which is to be distributed as prize-money among the officers and crew of the United States man-of-war *Wyoming*. The Japanese Government originally paid to the United States the sum of $785,000, gold, which was invested in United States bonds by the late Mr. W. H. Seward, then Secretary of State, and was so judiciously managed that it now amounts to more than $2,000,000. The original exaction of this sum was regarded by all right-minded Americans as a piece of extortion to which our Minister in Japan was an unwilling party. There was no reason why we should have accepted this large sum of money from Japan, except that other nations had taken it; and it should be recorded to the everlasting credit of our people, that, while the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Holland calmly pocketed the spoil taken from Japan by way of indemnity, American citizens have never ceased to complain that our share of this robbery has been so long retained in the custody of the United States Government. So far as the world knows, there has never been any motion in Great Britain, France, or Holland toward returning any portion of this loot.

In the Summer of 1863, while the Empire of Japan was convulsed by the revolution which resulted in the dethronement of the Tycoon, the dissolution of the old dual system of government, and the establishment of the supremacy of the Mikado, Japan was virtually a system of small Kingdoms, or Principalities. The Princes, or Daimios, were semi-independent chieftains, holding their lands and their powers by a tenure not unlike that of the English Barons of feudal times. During this period, while the country was plunged into disorder, and the final throes of the expiring feudal system were shaking the Empire to its centre, the Daimio of Choisiu, one of the most powerful of the feudatory chiefs, closed the Strait of Shimonoseki, a channel passing through his dominions and connecting parts of the inland sea. Foreign vessels disregarded this embargo, and the forts and fleet of the Daimio fired upon three vessels belonging, respectively, to France, the United States, and Holland. Immediately after this assault, of which the Central Government knew nothing, and for which it was not morally responsible, retaliatory attacks were made upon the Japanese by American and French men-of-war, the sloop-of-war *Wyoming* representing the prowess of the Government of the United States. This retaliation was accomplished by a naval expedition, the plan of which was mainly inspired by the British Minister to Japan. Why this functionary should have meddled in the matter has never been satisfactorily explained. No British ship had been molested, and yet, though only French, Dutch, and American vessels had been fired upon, the British Minister, with genuine British bumptiousness, insisted on taking the lead in the retaliatory measures, as well as in the subsequent diplomatic proceedings. The combined fleets of Great Britain, Holland, France, and the United States seized and destroyed the Shimonoseki fortifications, killing thirty or forty Japanese, and blowing up one Japanese ship, a native town, and a fort. When this vengeance had been visited upon the Prince of Choisiu, the allied powers, led by Great Britain, demanded an indemnity from the Imperial Government, although the Daimio of Choisiu was at that time fighting the Imperial Government and attempting to maintain his independence. The result was that Japan paid the enormous sum of $3,000,000 as indemnity for sentimental wrongs. The damage inflicted upon the American merchant vessel was inappreciable. The loss sustained by the man-of-war *Wyoming*, during the subsequent attack of the allies, could not have been more than a few thousand dollars. Yet, we took our share of the indemnity paid by Japan, amounting to $785,000. However this transaction may be disguised, it was downright robbery.

It should be understood, however, that the demand for pecuniary damages was not invented by the United States Minister, Mr. Pruyn, but by the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and that we shared in the subsequent dividend more by tacit consent than by active claim. The conduct of the British Minister was insolent and rapacious. The only claim which the British Government had to participation in the expeditionary proceedings was that the British naval force in Japanese waters was strong, while the forces of other Western powers were not strong. Lending its aid to the Governments of Holland, France, and the United States, Great Britain became a full partner with these in the subsequent robbery of $3,000,000, our share of which it is now proposed to return to Japan. The vessels first fired upon had no business to be found in the Straits of Shimonoseki. To all intents and purposes, it was an inland channel, and repeated warnings had been given of its being closed to foreign commerce. The excursion of the *Wyoming* was undertaken with full knowledge of the relations which existed between the Prince of Choisiu and the Imperial Government, as well as of the hostile intentions of this feudal chieftain. But, all other considerations apart, it must be conceded that the indemnity exacted was grossly out of proportion to the amount of real damage sustained by our vessels. It is proposed to pay the officers and crew of the *Wyoming* $125,000 as prize-money, to be divided according to the usual rule in such cases made and provided, and to return the remainder to the authorities of the Empire from which it was unjustly and brutally exacted, nearly twenty years ago. This outrageous wrong has been too long charged to the Government of the United States. It cannot be too speedily righted.

STRIKING BACK.

The interest which the public takes in the fight between the piano manufacturers of this City and their workmen arises chiefly from the principles involved, which have an application in all trades. Nobody is likely to suffer any very intense agony from the check in the production of pianos. If the workmen can get along without work, and their employers can stand the loss of their customary profits, the community at large will be able to survive without suffering intense distress. Those to whom pianos are a necessary article of daily consumption will no doubt be able to obtain a supply from some quarter, and those to whom they are a mere luxury can forego for a time their wonted enjoyment or take refuge in a fashionable boarding-house. But with the parties to the contest it is a more serious matter, and they appear to be determined upon a trial of their powers of endurance. On one side it is a question of subsistence in idleness, with the resources of the unions to draw upon and such help as may be rendered by sympathizing associations in other trades. For them exhaustion is a mere question of time. No doubt, the employers can endure longer, for they are men of substance, and most of them could retire from business altogether without being brought to want. But they have capital invested which they cannot withdraw without serious loss, and they have no desire to give up business and forego the possible profits of the reviving piano market. Capital is selfish, and, in the long run, its movements are controlled by self-interest. The self-interest of the manufacturers is relied upon by the workmen to induce them to yield for the sake of profits which will tend to other hands so long as their factories remain idle. Which will give in first is a matter of comparative indifference to the public, for neither side to the contest is entitled to any special sympathy. They are both in the wrong.

The manufacturers, in looking out their workmen, have adopted the very tactics of the unions which they most loudly condemn. A body of varnishers in the employment of one firm demanded an increase of pay, and it was refused. Whether the demand was just or not, we are not in a position to say; but if the refusal could be made effective only by a powerful combination of all the leading establishments in the trade, there is ground for the inference that it was. But the firm had the right to refuse, and take the chance of getting their work done at the price which they offered. It was a question between this particular firm and their varnishers. The latter had a right to give up their work and depart in peace, if they were not satisfied with their wages. If there was a demand for their labor at a higher price, they would soon find new places. But the whole force of workmen in the establishment saw fit to take up the case of their varnishing brothers. It was not a strike of sixty varnishers alone, but of six hundred men employed in all the various processes of manufacture, and they accompanied it with a general demand for an advance in wages. Thus far the wrong was mainly with the workmen, and their course appears to have been dictated by the union to which they belonged. Still, the affair was between one firm and the men in its employment.

But after the Steinway strike had continued for some weeks, the firm induced the association of manufacturers to strike back. Whatever the merits of the case, it did not concern the other establishments in the business. If in those the employers and employed were satisfied with their relations to each other and the terms on which they were maintained, there was no reason why they should be disturbed by the misunderstandings of others. If it is wrong for one set of men to strike because another set consider themselves aggrieved, it is equally wrong for one employer to lock out his workmen, with whom he has no trouble and no cause of complaint, because another employer feels himself injured by the conduct of those whom he formerly employed. Whatever there is that is vicious and unjust in the course of trades-unions has been deliberately adopted as a matter of retaliation by the association of manufacturers.

The principle acted upon on both sides is essentially false, for it is an interference with that freedom of individual action which is of the essence of all sound industrial and commercial relations. The material prosperity of all classes would be promoted by freedom of action, the recognized right of all to buy as cheap and sell as dear as they can, whether they deal in commodities or labor. What one gains another loses, and a general equity can be maintained only by a free and untrammeled interchange, governed by the law of supply and demand. These may be derided or defied, but there is no escape from them, and any effort to overcome their operation results in confusion and general loss. The present discord in the piano trade only illustrates general principles. The workmen are losing their time and using up their resources. The employers are losing their profits and allowing their business to drift into other hands. And after all, unless the piano trade of this City is to suffer a permanent injury by their foolish contest, they will have to come together again on terms which the forces of the market will determine, and neither will have made any relative gain to compensate for absolute loss.

BLUE MEN.

Nature has made white, black, yellow, red, and brown men, but she has reserved the rest of her palette for objects other than men. She uses enormous quantities of green in painting her grass and her trees, but she has never given us a green man. One of her most popular and successful birds, is the bluebird, but she has never tried the experiment of making a blue woman. Such blue persons as we may meet from time to time are the work of art, not of nature, and they are universally regarded as uncalled-for and inexcusable.

Occasionally a man of a deep-blue complexion makes his appearance in public and attracts general and unfavorable comment. Old New-Yorkers will remember the blue man who, twenty-five years ago, was contemporary with those now vanished institutions the "Lime-kiln Man" and the "Four-cent Man." People said that the blueness of the "Blue Man" was due to his excessive use of nitrate of silver, and there were few who took the trouble to question this explanation. But who, on reflection, ever is addicted to nitrate of silver, either as a beverage or an article of diet? Used in either way it would be hotter than the soup at a railway restaurant—far too hot, in fact, to be assimilated by any one but a salamander. Still, it is possible that in some obscure scientific way nitrate of silver can be introduced into the human stomach, with the blue consequences popularly attributed to it. There is, however, a blue man now living in the suburbs of St. Louis who never looked upon nitrate of silver, and the origin of whose blueness is perfectly well known to a wide circle of his townsmen. The story of this unfortunate man suggests a possible explanation of all other casual blue men who have from time to time appeared in different parts of the country.

Everybody in East St. Louis knows, by reputation, Mr. Kellner—of Kellner & Schwartz—the eminent dyer. He is a worthy but obstinate man, and is of poor but German origin. When he once conceives a prejudice against a man, he can never be induced to overcome it. Long ago he conceived a most violent prejudice against Mr. Walker, who is, according to the testimony of his friends, a really unobjectionable young man. The facts seem to be that Mr. Walker some years ago was overheard by Mr. Kellner in the act of speaking in disrespectful terms of the trombone, an instrument to which Mr. Kellner has been for years unhappily and habitually addicted. Greatly outraged by what he considered an indirect attack on his reputation, Mr. Kellner indignantly told Mr. Walker that he was a scoundrel, and forbade him ever to cross his threshold.

This prohibition was an extremely painful thing to Mr. Walker. He had been for some months a warm admirer of Miss Kellner, and had been accustomed to spend three evenings in a week in her society. Knowing the inexorable character of the indignant dyer, he foresaw that he must either abandon the young lady altogether or resort to strategy and deception. Being naturally a straightforward and honest man he greatly disliked to deceive even an unreasonable father, but he yielded to necessity and the imperious nature of his passion.

In accordance with a system of clandestine interviews, under cover of darkness, in the back yard, Mr. Walker met the dyer's daughter three weeks ago, at about 9 o'clock in the evening. The latter had secretly issued from the back door, and her lover was awaiting her under the shadow of the projecting eaves of the wash-house. A large tub and a long plank happened to be conveniently at hand, and, placing the plank across the tub, the youthful pair sat down to sweet converse. The plank was a half-inch one, and seemed to be sufficiently strong to bear the weight of two people, with a large margin of safety. When, however, the weight of Mr. Walker and Miss Kellner was concentrated on the precise centre of the plank—that is to say, immediately over the middle of the tub—a contingency which the maker of the plank did not have in view occurred. The plank first bent and then broke, and Mr. Walker, falling backward, was plunged, head and shoulders, in the contents of the tub. With great presence of mind he kept the young lady's head out of danger, but he could not prevent her from assuming a sitting position with her lap partially submerged.

The moment the unfortunate lovers effected their release, the lady fled into the house and Mr. Walker climbed the fence, the charge from old Mr. Kellner's shot-gun happily failing to hit him. He went home, and as soon as he had lit the gas he was horrified to find that his face, hair, neck, and hands were dyed a deep and brilliant blue. When he realized the fact that he had fallen in a tub full of Mr. Kellner's "Indestructible Ultramarine Blue," he fell back upon a chair, feeling that he was a ruined man.

Of course, he tried every means to wash away the stain, but soap and hot water were in vain. He remembered Mr. Kellner's boast that his dyes could not be washed out, and he gave up the attempt. He sought out a faithful friend who was familiar with water-colors, and implored his aid. The friend could give him no hope. He did, indeed, offer to cover Mr. Walker's face with a film of transparent yellow, which would have the effect of changing his tint from blue to a deep and beautiful green, but this handsome offer was declined. So, too, Mr. Walker refused to call on Mr. Kellner and ask him for some chemical which would remove the blue. To do this would have been to implicate Miss Kellner in an indiscreet though innocent act. Mr. Walker preferred to go to a blue and lonely grave rather than to incur the slightest risk of injuring the reputation of his adored one.

Physicians are divided in opinion as to whether Mr. Walker will fade in course of years. So far, his color is pre-eminently fast, and neither water, sun-light, nor sulphurous acid has the slightest effect upon it. Fortunately, Mr. Kellner has never learned the truth, and imagines that Mr. Walker has left town, driven away by remorse for having blasphemed the trombone. The story is, of course, a very melancholy one, but as it affords a clue to the possible origin of all contemporary blue men, it deserves the attention of chemists and anthropologists.

Gen. Melikoff's rumored invitation to the St. Petersburg Town Council and the Provincial Communes to "co-operate with him in maintaining order," if authentic, marks an important step in the internal progress of Russia. Such a measure will not only checkmate the efforts of Nihilism to make the Government disgrace itself by unwise and indiscriminate severity, but will also enable the nation at large to formulate its real grievances. It has done so. Want of public representation, restraint upon free speech, lack of popular education, are the reasons given by the Municipalities of Kharkoff and other great towns for their inability to give the desired help. But a beginning may be made, nevertheless, and may pave the way for further reforms which would now be premature. In any case, the mere fact of such an offer sufficiently belies the assertions of the Nihilists, and a little more steady perseverance in the same direction will show the latter as they are—a gang of selfish plotters, masking their baseness under a spurious assumption of patriotism.

The system of law reporting in this State, and in the United States generally, is in urgent need of reform. It is unnecessary to point out the importance, not merely to the legal profession, but to the public generally, of the prompt publication of the opinions of the higher courts. Yet, with few exceptions, there is a delay which is inexcusable, and should not be tolerated. The seventy-fifth volume of the "Reports of the New-York Court of Appeals" was published a few weeks ago, but the latest opinion in it was rendered more than a year ago; and generally these Reports are from a year to a year and a half behind. The latest volume of the "United States Supreme Court Reports," recently published, does not come down later than the October Term of 1878. The important opinions since rendered by this tribunal will not be accessible to the public, in the authorized Reports, for about a year yet. Still worse may be said of the Federal Circuit and District Court decisions. Here there appears to be no regular system of reporting whatever. In some instances, the opinions, or some of them, are published by the Judge who delivered them, but neither regularity nor promptness is observed in their publication. It is true that selected opinions of all the various courts are printed in the law periodicals. But they do not always appear here promptly, and only a few of the most important ones are published. Moreover, it is frequently the case that only a part of an opinion, or the synopsis of it, is given, and, as a well-known Judge of this City has remarked, it is astonishing what a faculty some editors and reporters have for emasculating everything valuable from an opinion. There are, however, gratifying exceptions to the general tardiness of which we have spoken. Thus the latest volume of "Nebraska Reports," published last month, contains decisions rendered in January of this year. The *North-western Reporter*, published by private enterprise, in St. Paul, Minn., gives, within a week or so after delivery, the full text of every opinion pronounced by the Supreme Court in six North-western States. And this system, the most complete and prompt in the country, the publishers are about to extend to the highest courts of six other States, and to all the United States Circuit and District Courts. In England, the authorized reports of all the courts are issued promptly in monthly numbers. Promptness is not less important in this country, and should be secured, either through the Government or by private enterprise.

Judging from the number of complaints in the medical journals, our medical societies will find it necessary ere long to take some decisive action to protect the profession at large against alleged abuses of the free list system by hospitals and hospital cliniques, and against the unprofessional conduct of clinical examiners. It is an understood point of medical ethics that patients who can afford to pay a reasonable amount for professional services shall not be treated for nothing, and generally, that members of an hospital, clinical, or dispensary staff shall not manage the out-door practice of the institution in a manner detrimental to the best interests of their professional brethren in private practice. Not long ago the out-door system of one of our leading hospitals was the subject of severe animadversion in this regard, and there was a prospect that the County Medical Society would have to interfere to settle the controversy. The subject, which was then put at rest by some concessions, has been revived by the complaints of suburban practitioners, among them Dr. Seabury Jones, and Dr. Alfred L. Carroll, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, each of whom gives a series of cases illustrating the causes of dissatisfaction. Names are suppressed, of course. A son of tradespeople in good circumstances, says Dr. Carroll, suffered a comminuted fracture of the arm, extending from near the shoulder into the elbow-joint. Severe synovitis ensued. The attending physician, a competent practitioner, appreciating the gravity of the situation, called in consultation a surgeon of high standing, and recovery ensued with a more useful joint than is commonly secured after such injury. Some months later, incited by popular report, the boy's parents took him to a college clinique in this City and had him examined. The Professor reported to them that the case had been badly treated, and assured them that, in order to prevent crippling for life, their only resource was to let him refracture the arm and set it properly. The parents, on the strength of this criticism, began a suit for malpractice against the physician who first saw the case, and Dr. Carroll was asked to examine the patient as an expert. There had been a transverse fracture with separation of the condyles, with considerable exudation and induration about the joint; but the general relation of the parts to each was well preserved, and the boy was able to place his hand upon the back of his head with ease, or to extend his arm to an angle of about 130 degrees—a very satisfactory result, says Dr. Carroll, considering the gravity of the injury and the history of the case. Not only was the opinion of the clinical Professor one that did grave injustice to a competent and careful practitioner, but a patient whose parents were amply able to pay the usual fees was put upon the free list. Dr. Carroll cites other instances of a similar description, and complains that clinical Professors and their assistants are not at all particular to inquire whether a patient is already under treatment, and pay no fair respect or consideration to the etiquette of the profession. He has, he says, even known a distinguished clinical authority to transfer patients, whom he learned were able to pay a fee, from his cliniques to his private practice, instead of counseling their return to the physician from whom they had been attracted, partly by the absence of fees at the cliniques, and partly, possibly, by the reputation of the Professor. Dr. Carroll complains that the dispensaries follow the same method more or less, and avers that examples of such dishonorable practices are of almost daily occurrence.

While New-Yorkers deeply regret the cause assigned—the Irish famine—for the interruption of the regular celebration and procession which has for years commemorated St. Patrick's Day, they must rejoice at the fact, and wish most earnestly that the postponement might continue indefinitely. St. Patrick's Day, or rather the manner in which it has been observed here for near half a century, has been little less than an annual nuisance. Every native citizen has a dread of it, and with good reason. Not only has the procession, with the turning out of the whole Irish population for 20 miles around, blocked up the streets, virtually stopping the entire trade of the town, but the drunkenness, lawlessness, and rioting of the active participants in the peculiar ceremonies have made the day disgraceful and dangerous. Nobody pretends to do any business of consequence here on the 17th of March. The City is given over to the Irish and their turbulence, and they generally abuse their privileges to the utmost. Hardly any St. Patrick's Day can be recalled by New-Yorkers when there have not been scores of fights, with other most disgraceful violations of law. There have repeatedly been serious riots, which only the military have been able to suppress. It ought to be enough for the commercial Metropolis to deliver itself, body and soul, into the hands of the Irish for a whole day, in order that their patron saint may be honored, without additional annoyance, certainly without any transgressions of the public peace. But it is not. Our tumultuous fellow-citizens seem to think their festival totally inadequate unless they break a hundred heads or so, and debauch decency and order in every conceivable way. No liberal-minded American would object to their parading, even, perhaps, to their monopolizing the City for 24 hours, if they would keep the peace; but this they appear unwilling or unable to do. Only a portion of the Irish, though it must be admitted a very considerable portion, are guilty of these misdemeanors, but those who are opposed to them, and who consider themselves influential, should use their influence either to make the celebration what it should be, or to put an end to it.

Proper names are so generally accepted simply as such, without any inquiry as to whether they may not have a significance beyond the mere present identification of a man or a town, that the study of their derivation sometimes throws unexpected light on the subject in hand. The curiosities of this branch of etymology have frequently been commented upon as to English names, and a book recently published in France gives much information about names which have their origin there, but which are familiar everywhere. The writer, M. Loredan Larchey, goes very far of the mark in one case at least. Albani's (Mrs. Gye's) name, in the last analysis, may mean white, but it was adopted because she first sang in an unpretentious choir at Albany, N. Y., her own name then being Lajeunesse, and with no reference whatever to Languedoc. Her rival's name comes, we are told, from *pâtre*, (shepherd,) and not from the more familiar but less poetic *pâté*, it would seem. Abelard, the world's personification of a lover, means a keeper of bees. Arago, the name of the philosopher who looked so steadily at scientific truth, means good eagle. Aubert is the same as Albert. Bernheim and our own Barnum are said to be derived from Berinheim, the village of the warrior. Biron, the original form of Byron, means squint. Boucicault, the dramatist, writes himself down "fat man" whenever he signs his name. Brequet, whose watches many people carry, signifies boatman. Capoul, the name of the celebrated tenor, being interpreted, means little head. Carey is the equivalent of carrier. "The chestnuts," a name frequently given to country houses, is the translation of Castagnac. Daudet, the novelist's name, is a form of David. Dentee, and the English Dent, have no nearer origin than Curius Dentatus, who got his name from being born with teeth. Ellisson, Ellison, and Eliot, are traced to Elias. Erckmann, the novelist, the first half of the literary partnership which always suggests the Siamese twins, is both by name and nature a sincere man. Fane is a form of Stephen. Gambetta means little leg. Garibaldi brave spear, and Goupil fox. Gounod, who put "Faust" into music, derives his name appropriately from "*gulan*," to sing. Halevy, another composer, prefixed to Levy the initials of his other names, Henry Aron. Hugo may be rendered intelligence; Victor Hugo would then mean victorious intelligence. MacMahon scarcely seems to be the same as the Italian Orsini, but both are said to mean son of the bear. Millicent loses none of its charm when analyzed into *mille sanctis*. Mortimer and Montemart are names brought home by the Crusaders from the Dead Sea. There seems to be doubt whether Murray means mulberry (*mûre*) or marsh (*marais*.) Napoleon was written Napolione in 1199, and comes from Napoli, or Naples. Nathalie is the French form of our pretty Puritan name of Christmas, and is derived from Noël. Pothuau, the name borne by the French Ambassador at London, signifies thick lips in the patois of Languedoc. Renan means friend. For Rothschild several equivalents are given. It may mean red shield, or glorious hero, but as it is more common for Israelitish family names to be taken from places than from personal peculiarities, it is more likely that it was derived from a town in Denmark. Sarcey means switch, a fit name for a critic, and Sardou, the playwright, with less appropriateness, as some will think, traces his names to *sacerdos*, a priest. Simson, even when spelled with a "p," is the same as Samson; Dumas is the same as Thomas; Thiers comes from Theodore. Finally, Zola means grass.

A CANARD DISPOSED OF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being here, on my way from Florida to New-York, I have to-day seen a copy of the New-York *Sun* of the 12th inst., in which, copied from the Milwaukee *News*, is given a detailed account by Charles Cox, son of Gen. J. D. Cox, of the manner in which, as he alleges, I gave Gen. Grant $35,000 for signing a railroad bill which had passed both houses of Congress. These details are said to have been related by me while dining at Gen. Cox's house in Toledo.

I never was in Gen. Cox's house in Toledo; have no recollection of ever seeing his son Charles, and have no knowledge that such a person exists; never saw Gen. Butterfield, and have never had any interest in, or connection with, any railroad bill before Congress. Gen. Cox was Receiver of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad and I was Chairman of the Foreclosure Committee. With the exception of these two facts there is not in the whole article a single grain of truth, and the story is a fabrication from beginning to end. I know of no circumstance, nor have I had with any one any conversation, on which such a story could be based. I have called Gen. Cox's attention to this statement, and immediately after reading the article telegraphed my partner, Mr. Charles Lanier, requesting him to contradict it.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Monday, March 15, 1880.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 16.—The President sent to the Senate this afternoon the following nominations:

Supervisors of Census.—Charles D. Campbell, First District of Ohio; William A. Hunt, Seventh District of Ohio; William R. Brown, Eighth District of Illinois.

NEW DOCTORS AND DENTISTS.

Philadelphia, March 15.—At the one hundred and fourteenth annual Commencement of the Medical Department, and the second of the Dental Department, of the University of Pennsylvania, to-day, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on a class of 111 young men, and that of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred on a class of 26.

CHANGING THE CHARTER

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

THE AMENDMENTS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY—LITTLE INTEREST EXCITED—AN ABSTRACT OF THE BILL—THE CHANGES TO BE MADE.

ALBANY, March 16.—Senator Strahan just before the close of the session to-day introduced the long talked-of bill amending the charter of the City of New-York, which, on motion, was ordered printed. The same bill was introduced in the Assembly about half an hour later; its appearance there excited slight interest. The following are the main points:

The important parts of the bill are contained in the first four pages. They amend sections 4, 6, 25, and 30 of the existing charter, which relate to the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the appointing power of the Mayor, and the office of Controller.

I. *The Board of Aldermen.*—Under the existing charter this board consists of 22 members, elected on the minority-representation plan, three being elected in each (old) Senate district, one in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and six Aldermen-at-large elected on a general ticket. The new bill provides that the Board of Aldermen to be elected next Fall shall consist of 24 members, one to be elected in each of the 24 Assembly districts of the city by majority vote. When the new board organizes, it is to elect a President from among the members of the majority party, and the minority of the board is to elect a Vice-President. After their election these officers cannot be removed except by a vote of four-fifths of all the members elected.

II. *The Appointing Power.*—The Mayor is now invested with the power of nominating, and, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appointing, all heads of departments. The new bill takes this power from him and vests it in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Within 10 days after the passage of the act the board is to meet and fill any and every vacancy existing in any head of a department or commission; and also to appoint some suitable person in place of any incumbent in any head of a department or commission who at the time of the passage of the act may be holding over after the expiration of his term of office. Any vacancy which may occur hereafter from any cause whatever is to be filled by the board within 10 days after it occurs. But all heads of departments and Commissioner now in office, except those whose removal is provided for in the bill, are to hold until the ends of their terms. Appointments made by the board are to be for six years, except appointments to fill vacancies, which are to be for the unexpired term. The power of removal of heads of departments and Commissioners is left, as now, in the hands of the Mayor, the provisions of the existing charter on this point remaining intact. The present members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in which this new power of absolute appointment is vested, are the Mayor, the Controller, the head of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and the President of the Board of Aldermen. The board as now constituted, however, is to last only till the end of the year, as will be seen by what follows.

III. *The Board of Estimate and Apportionment.*—After the first Monday of next January this board is to be known as the "Board of Finance and Appointment." It is to consist of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Vice-President of that board, who will replace the head of the Tax Commission. As the Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen is to be of the minority party there, this party will always have under the new arrangement a representative on the Board of Finance and Appointment. The new board is to have the power of appointment, by the affirmative vote of all its members, of all officers whose appointment by the preceding section of the act has been vested in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In addition, it is to exercise all other powers which are by the existing law vested in that board. The Mayor is to be the President of the new board. It will be seen from this that the changes made by the bill in the present constitution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are: First, the change of name; second, the replacing of the head of the Tax Commission by the Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen; third, the addition to the powers of the board of the absolute authority to make appointments.

IV. *The Office of Controller.*—The Controller is at present appointed by the Mayor for the term of four years. The new bill makes his office elective. He is to be elected at the general election. His term is to be four years, as now. The first Controller elected under the act is to take office at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, and serve for four years from the 1st day of January next.

The above are the more important parts, or those which have a more immediate interest, of the new bill. Other features of it may be briefly summarized thus: The Excise Commission is abolished, and its duties are vested in the Board of Police; the Board of Public Works is to have two Commissioners instead of one, as now; the Department of Docks is abolished and its duties vested in the Department of Public Works; the Fire Department is to have two Commissioners instead of three, as at present; the Building Department is abolished, and its duties vested in the Fire Department; the parks are to be placed in charge of a board of 10 Commissioners "to be appointed by the Mayor," the Commissioners to be taken equally from both the chief political parties; the Tax Commission is reduced from three members to two. The remaining sections of the bill relate to the salaries of City officers and Judges, fees and allowances, &c. The salaries of heads of departments are reduced somewhat from their present figures; the Aldermen are brought down from $4,000 to $2,000; the chief officers of the Fire and Police Departments are slightly reduced; the Judges and other judicial officers, with their chief clerks, are considerably cut down, and no fees or perquisites are to be retained by any City officer, but all are to be turned into the City Treasury.

The abolition of the departments mentioned, or the changes in the number of Commissioners, are to take place within 10 days after the passage of the act. The effect of this would be to place a large number of offices at the immediate disposal of the appointing power, as the section fixing the power of appointment expressly provides for the removal of all heads of departments and others which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

HARVARD OARSMEN PROTESTING.

BOSTON, March 16.—A meeting of the Harvard University Boat Club was held this evening in Holden Chapel, Cambridge. Capt. Trimble, of the University crew, stated that the meeting had been called in consequence of the rumor that Yale was employing a professional oarsman, (Mr. Michael Davis,) to coach their crew; that owing to trouble in years past, it had been once agreed by Yale and Harvard that professional coaches or trainers should not be employed, and that such had been the agreement in the college rowing association. The connection of professional coaches with either crew was likely to cause unpleasant complication. College rowing was nothing unless strictly free from the professional element. A protest should be sent to Yale, so that the matter might be settled once for all. Capt. Trimble concluded by moving that, on account of the small attendance at the meeting, the subject be referred to the Executive Committee of the boat club, with full power. This motion prevailed. There is a difference of opinion among Harvard oarsmen as to the advisibility of taking any action in the matter, at least until after the next race at New-London, in July.

AN UNREFORMED COUNTY.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 16.—The returns from the local elections in Hunterdon County last week have been unusually slow in arriving from the various townships, and are only now complete. The results are very unfavorable to the Republicans and to the interests of purity and reform. Out of the 15 new Freeholders chosen only 3 are Republicans, namely, those from Franklin, High Bridge, and Holland Townships. Here in Raritan Township, where generally the Republicans are successful by a small majority, the Democrats succeed in securing most of the town officers. The vote for Assessor was a tie, but the Town Committee gave the position to the Democratic aspirant. The cause for this decrease in the Republican strength is easily determined. The factional strife among the Democracy for the past few years has so shattered their forces that it was not supposed by most of the Republicans that the breach would be healed. Many of the Republicans, therefore, staid at home on election day.

STABBED BY A STRANGER.

On the evening of the 29th ult., Daniel Haggerty, a laborer, living at No. 46 Oliver-street, while standing at the corner of Madison and Oliver streets, talking with two friends, was suddenly assaulted by a stranger, who, it is alleged, without any provocation, stabbed him twice in the back with a large pocket-knife, and then fled. The assailant succeeded in making his escape and is still uncaptured. Haggerty was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and the next day was removed to the New-York Hospital. Last night his condition became so critical that Coroner Brady was summoned to the bedside of the wounded man, and took his ante-mortem deposition, in which he stated the facts as given above. It is feared that Haggerty cannot recover.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

There was an extra performance of "Lucia" last night at the Academy, the cast being the same as before, with the important exception of the role of Edgardo, which was assumed by Signor Brignoli, whose hearty reception recalled some of his former triumphs in this City. His voice was in surprisingly good condition, and though he inevitably suffered by comparison with distinguished successors in the same part, his singing of the solos, for which he evidently reserved himself, was marked by the former vocal sweetness for which he was famous. It never was claimed that Signor Brignoli, when at the height of his fame, was an actor. In view of the recent powerful dramatic representations of Edgardo, his tameness was almost painful. His audience last night was in a kindly mood, and took advantage of every opportunity to express their welcome to this singer, who has so often given pleasure to the public. The representation was in other respects the same that has been heretofore noticed. Mlle. Marimon, indeed, sang the music of the part of Lucia even more brilliantly and powerfully than before, and has never made a more telling exhibition of her wonderful vocal resources. Signor Galassi and Herr Behrens were also perfect, and the chorus and orchestra were as excellent as they have heretofore been. To-night, "La Favorita" is to be performed by Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente, and Herr Behrens.

THE RELIEF FUND BENEFITS.

This day—all honor to St. Patrick—will be marked in the amusement world by a series of performances in aid of the Irish relief fund. These performances will represent the good-will and generosity of our actors and managers. At Wallack's Theatre, Mr. Wallack and Mr. Boucicault will be seen together in "How She Loves Him."....."The False Friend," which will be played only a few more times, is announced to be given at the Union-Square Theatre....."The Royal Middy" will be performed by Miss Lewis and others of the company at Daly's Theatre.....Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will repeat their amusing performances in "The Surprise" at the Theatre Comique.....At the San Francisco Minstrels, a programme of unusual excellence may be enjoyed.....Mr. Mayo will play Bob Brierly in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at the Olympic Theatre.....A programme of burlesque, rendered by the Rice company, is billed at the Standard Theatre....."Hazel Kirke" will be repeated at the Madison-Square Theatre.....Other performances will be given in minor places of amusement.

In Brooklyn, Miss Mary Anderson and her traveling company will appear at the Park Theatre in aid of the same cause. Miss Anderson will play in "Ingomar," and the full receipts of the performance will be added to the fund.

GENERAL MENTION.

The first matinée of "Widow Bedott" occurs at Haverly's Theatre to-day.

Mr. George Vadenhoff will give his last Lenten matinée at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon.

At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, "La Marjolaine" will be sung to-night by Mr. Maurice Grau's French company.

"Humpty Dumpty" and the "Spanish Students,"—two attractions which are soon to pass away—may be witnessed again this afternoon at Booth's Theatre.

The last performance of "A Fool and His Money" will take place at the Park Theatre to-night. "Champagne and Oysters" will be revived to-morrow evening, and will be played until the beginning of Lotta's engagement, March 29.

Mr. Gilmore's three concerts, to-day, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., in aid of the Irish Relief Fund, should prove powerful attractions. Several military bands, 600 singers in chorus, numerous solo artists, and 100 anvil-beaters will take part in the several entertainments.

The Oratorio Society's public rehearsal of Bach's Passion Music is announced for this afternoon at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. It should be observed that tickets can only be obtained at Steinway Hall. The regular performance will follow to-morrow evening.

Owing to the continued sickness of Herr Joseffy, his concert of chamber music, which was to have taken place to-night, has been postponed till Friday, and the management announce that the concert which was to have been given on Friday, will be deferred to Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst.

SHERMAN VS. GRANT IN MISSISSIPPI.

THEIR COMPARATIVE POLITICAL STRENGTH AS LEARNED BY AN INTELLIGENT VISITOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since Sherman's "Southern plans" have been exposed through your columns, I have determined to travel through some of the Southern States and see for myself who the Republicans of that section want as their candidate for the Presidency. I left Chicago on the 7th, and reached Corinth, Miss., on the 10th. James Hill, (colored,) Internal Revenue Collector of Mississippi, was in the town at the same time. I learned that he was on a tour through the State in Sherman's interest. He is visiting all the villages in the State to make Sherman delegates to the State Convention, which meets May 5. In order to carry his point, he is promising every Republican of any ability to have him appointed enumerator of census. He says that he can control George M. Buchanan—who was appointed for this district, but whose confirmation failed—in this matter. He says no man can be appointed under Buchanan who is not a Sherman man. Hill is opposed to Grant on the "third term" score, and opposed to Blaine for his conduct in regard to the famous "Force bill." He is in favor of Sherman because he is a friend to our race. Sherman showed his friendship to Hill by appointing him to a lucrative position. Hill conversed very freely on this subject with the Rev. T. L. Jordan, a colored Baptist preacher of this place. He promised to have Jordan appointed as one of the enumerators of this town. Hill will have a hard task to carry this State for Sherman, for I find that nine-tenths of my race are for Grant. In fact, every Republican, white and black—except Federal office-holders—is for Grant. The young colored men of this State who never held an office are determined to send an instructed delegation to Chicago for Grant. There is a class of young colored men in this State who are well educated, and who have never taken any part in politics before. They are more intelligent than Hill and other colored men who have been conspicuous in politics heretofore.

I had the pleasure of reading a letter from J. R. Henderson, a young colored lawyer of Okolona, a man of influence, to a colored friend of this city. In answer to an argument that Grant can't be elected if nominated, he says: "If the North can't afford to elect Grant, it is a signal that they can't afford to protect American citizens, and the sooner we find this out the better for us, for we will then seek the best terms with our victorious masters. We have waited upon the mercies of the white man long enough; let us appeal to his justice." Mr. Henderson is highly spoken of in this section, and I am confident that with the assistance of Jones in Alcorn County, McCauley in Clay, Shattuck in Chickasaw, and Gleed in Lowndes, North-east Mississippi will enter the State Convention solid for Grant.

Grant or Kansas is the cry of every colored man. They know no other man in the race. I think Blaine is the second choice of the more intelligent colored men. The others have no choice at all after Grant.

H. J.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Saturday, March 13, 1880.

AN ENGLISH ZOOLOGIST DEAD.

The death of Thomas Bell, the English zoologist, is announced. He was born at Poole, Dorsetshire, Oct. 11, 1792. He was the son of a physician. He was appointed Professor of Zoology at King's College, London, in 1832, and was lecturer at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1860. He was President of the Ray Society from its foundation to 1859, Secretary of the Royal Society from 1848 to 1853, and President of the Linnæan Society from 1853 to 1861. His published works include a monograph of the *testudinata*, a "History of British Reptiles," a "History of British Stalk-eyed Crustacea," and "The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth."

OBITUARY NOTES.

George Bailey, a prominent operator in grain in Baltimore, died yesterday morning of pneumonia.

The Secretary of the Navy has been informed that Medical Inspector William M. King, United States Navy, stationed at the League Island Navy-yard, died in Philadelphia on March 14.

A. J. Lathrop, one of the oldest citizens of Utica and an architect, was found dead in the street, in that city, at 11 o'clock last night. His death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy.

FALL WHEAT IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 16.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow reports from Clerks of the various counties in the State in regard to the acreage and condition of Fall wheat. The reports will show that the acreage is 20 per cent. greater than that of last year, and the condition fully 50 per cent. better, and that the yield this year will exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

RICH MEN TO THE FRONT

WHAT THEY CAN DO FOR OUR ART MUSEUMS.

AMERICAN ART IN NEED OF THE FOSTERING CARE THAT ONLY THE RICH CAN GIVE—HOW THEY SHOULD SPEND THEIR MONEY.

FLORENCE, March 1.—It is so easy and agreeable to spend other people's money that I intend to indulge myself in it largely, and invite my readers to share in the pleasure. But I shall spend it on my own hobby, which I grieve to say is not the hobby of many besides myself. Indeed, I may justly consider it as my own particular property, which needs neither patenting nor protecting, for no one so far has shown any disposition to share it with me, or test my proprietary rights in the matter. This observation refers only to my own countrymen. In Europe there have appeared, at least in England, men of the same idea, with the inestimable advantage of having the money to carry it into practical effect. Even if such individuals did not exist, the Governments so appreciate its value as a means of a higher education, culture, and stimulating art-industrial development, that they will not let it lie dormant, but give it active encouragement and fostering in their yearly budgets as one of the essential elements of a polished civilization. Long ago they discovered that "it pays" in every sense to encourage art. And long before their recognition of it as an established, fundamental duty of every good Government, their peoples had found it out for themselves, so that as soon as it was taken up authoritatively and put into the shape of public museums, galleries, schools of art, æsthetic buildings, and ornamentation generally, with ample bounties and patronage from the public Treasury, the people not only acquiesced in it as the correct interpretation of their own convictions, but as being the best thing in the long run for their own material, moral, and intellectual interests. Consequently, in Europe art runs as smoothly in the grooves of public and private convictions and acts as any other recognised duty or function of Government and the people at large. There is no question with either of the usefulness and necessity of giving it a hearty support in the financial budgets and individual action. Great museums and collections are a natural consequence of this sound public opinion and feeling for art, and both titled and wealthy persons compete with each other in obtaining the choicest specimens of art in its various branches, for the sake of the honorable distinction, as well as the enjoyment their possession confers on them. Lord Derby, Sir Richard Wallace, Baron Rothschild, M. Thiers, when living, and many others, are more distinguished in the highest circles for their connoisseurship and ownership of works of art than for any other of their many claims to distinction.

As it is in Europe, so will it be in America as soon as any of our extremely rich people begin to follow their example in forming collections of old art on serious principles and systematic plans. The possession of enormous wealth brings with it exceptional individual considerations and privileges, and confers great influence and power for good or evil, politically as well as financially. Americans in general are so eagerly engaged in making money as to make it alone an absorbing pursuit, to the neglect of the cultivation of those intellectual qualities, which, in older countries, confer more honor on the man. Money is considered the great aim and prize of life. Consequently, the examples and conduct of the most successful in the golden chase have an influence on the masses unknown elsewhere. There is no danger to any one in the amount of riches, but in the use of them. And it is because of this that I mean to spend some of the superfluous wealth of the favored lords of millions. As I said in the outset, I intend to spend their money on my own hobby, and that this is art is no news to anybody. Almost everything else in America is well provided for, but art remains still a puny bantling, which no one yet cares seriously to educate and rear into a stalwart, handsome citizen, to do his share of work and duty to the State. It is only occasionally petted and given a few sugar-plums for the sake of its curly locks and pretty looks, and then frowned on and kicked out of the way, or made to look like a scare-crow by the castaway clothes thrown it in half scornful charity. I wish to see my orphan properly provided for and placed on an equal footing with the other humanities of life, which, in the main, are liberally supported in the United States.

The really consumptive patients, needing strong tonics and vital air, are our museums of art, which exist scarcely more than in name. Recently, in Chicago, there was a brave attempt to found an art institution, which should combine, in idea at least, the chief points of the South Kensington Museum and National Gallery of London. Started by a few intelligent persons, the idea took famously, and for a brief moment it really seemed as if the Queen of the West intended to do something in art worthy of her reputation in other matters, and to surpass her sister cities. But when it came to practical action, one millionaire would give nothing unless another still richer led the way; some were too busy speculating in grain, pork, or mines to have any time to think of it; wait, we are not ready, &c., was the cry, and so the whole scheme went up before it was fairly conceived. And such men never will be ready, for they have neither heart nor brain to give to anything except increasing their wealth and the fierce excitements of financial speculations and "corners." But in Washington, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore beginnings have been made, and some progress gained in the right direction. Nevertheless, all these institutions remain in their swaddling clothes and languish for proper nutriment. This nutriment is works of art, and these cost money, time, and knowledge to acquire. In fancy, I will spend a very little portion of the superfluous income of a dozen or more very rich men in doing what any one of them might do alone, and feel very much happier for it inwardly and in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, viz., buy for each museum, aided by experts in the specialty, as a gift or loan, as good a series of one class of art-objects as can be found in the market, to illustrate a particular branch of art, which shall bear the giver's name forever.

For instance, one millionaire could take up classical and mediæval sculpture; another, metal work of all kinds; a third, pottery, porcelains, majolica, &c.; a fourth, old masters in painting; a fifth, ivories; a sixth, glass; a seventh, engravings, coins, medals; an eighth, gems; a ninth, original drawings and designs; a tenth, bronzes; an eleventh, archæological objects and results of excavations; a twelfth, the industrial arts generally, such as furniture, domestic utensils, &c., into which art specifically enters; in fine, I will spend enough of each of my fraternity of millionaires' money to make a very complete museum for each of their cities, just as soon as I can get it, and they awake to the opportunity of doing so much at so cheap a rate. Such as have the leisure could study their choice of department to fill thoroughly, and become their own collectors, cataloguers, &c. The others must employ competent help. This reads no doubt as empty talk and foolishness to most readers. Nevertheless, the time is coming when rich men will seriously consider my plan. Besides giving, they must take an active part in the organization and management of museums, as they do of railways and real estate, and I venture to predict, after some experience, they will be very proud of the intellectual dividends, and the diversion they thus obtain, minus the multitudinous worries and losses of a strictly business life. All in this direction is gain in knowledge, enjoyment, and enlargement of the sphere of life, and consequent health of mind and body, not to compute the laying up of capital for a life hereafter. I am happy to say I have met one large-minded young man whose action goes to confirm my belief that he shares in the main, without ever having confessed it, my idea. He has purchased a valuable collection of original designs and drawings of the old masters, with the intention of so arranging and placing them, and of adding to them, as to make them most useful to the public, especially as a help in art instruction. I have reason to believe, after they are arranged and catalogued, that the Metropolitan Museum will be made the agency of their introduction to the public, and I would feign trust that what he is now doing in this respect will be imitated before long by others equally blessed with means. And thus ends my first essay in spending the money of my neighbors, whom may God bless and increase their store as they are like him in heart and deed.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

SOMEWHAT LIKE NIHILISTS.

MONTREAL, March 16.—Several persons connected with city newspapers, notably those belonging to the *Witness*, *La Patrie*, and *Nouveau Monde*, have received letters demanding the publication of a certain proclamation purporting to be issued by a society known as "S. P. O." The proclamation declares that the English and Irish should be driven from the soil of this Province and from Manitoba. The object of the society is stated to be to wreak vengeance on the oppressors. Death is threatened as the penalty for a refusal to publish the proclamation. The Police have the matter in hand.

WILL CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

SACIA AND ALLINSON GIVEN THE FULL PENALTY—PARKS'S SENTENCE DEFERRED—MRS. LEWIS PROBABLY TO BE RELEASED.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—The United States court room was filled to its utmost capacity this morning when the Lewis will conspirators were brought into court. Dr. Parks was pale and care-worn, and exhibited some nervousness. Sacia and Allinson were wholly unmoved, as was Bradford. Bassford, the defendant whose belief in Mrs. Lewis's widowhood is yet unshaken, was more affected than most of his companions. District Attorney Keasbey moved for sentence against George R. Bradford, Marcus T. Sacia, Frank Allinson, alias Ward, Henry T. Bassford, and Andrew J. Parks. He stated that he had just been handed a certificate from Dr. Dunham, the jail physician, that Mrs. Lewis was very ill and was not in a fit condition to come to court. On that account, and because she had been a witness on the part of the Government, he would not move for sentence in her case to-day. Judge Nixon stated that sentence in the case of Dr. Parks would be laid over for the present until the court had taken into consideration certain communications which it had received in reference to him.

In passing sentence on the remaining four defendants, Judge Nixon said, after a few general remarks: "I find no difficulty in imposing upon you, Sacia and Allinson, the exceedingly light sentence which the law authorizes me to impose. I may here say that if I had the power and opportunity I would impose a heavier one. The extreme penalty of the law fixes the punishment at a fine of $10,000 and two years' imprisonment, and in order that I may, by the sentence, show the sense of the court of the magnitude of this most extraordinary of crimes, I sentence each of you to pay a fine of $10,000, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of two years. I feel that there is a difference as far as Bradford and Bassford are concerned. The jury recommended Bradford to the mercy of the court, and I suppose it was on account of his not going upon the witness stand and adding false swearing to the other crime. It is plainly evident from the examination, and from the general testimony, that neither of them were as much involved as the others, and the court feels that it ought to make a distinction in their punishment. The sentence of the court is that you, Bradford and Bassford, and each of you, pay a fine of $1,000 and be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of one year." The prisoners were apparently unmoved, and were taken to the State Prison in less than an hour after they were sentenced.

It is probable that Dr. Parks will be brought up for sentence on Tuesday next, and then Mrs. Lewis will be released from the custody of the Federal authorities, under the recent decision of Judge Strong, which is to the effect that where a defendant turns informer and gives honest information which is used by the Government he shall not be punished, and that the District Attorney shall enter a nolle prosequi. It is rumored, however, that she will be arrested by the State authorities for perjury before the Master in Chancery in the probate proceedings.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR RENO'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED—ORDERS TO OFFICERS—THE ERRAND OF THE CONSTELLATION.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day confirmed the sentence of dismissal in the case of Major Reno.

Commissary Sergts. Oscar Kent and Jacob D. Hook, now at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, and Plattsburg Barracks, New-York, have been ordered to exchange places. First Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, now Regimental Quartermaster, has been assigned to Battery A, Third Artillery, to relieve First Lieut. C. C. Wolcott, who has been transferred from Battery A to Battery B, and First Lieut. Edward Davis is to be appointed Regimental Quartermaster. Lieut. Pratt will report for duty at Fortress Monroe May 1, 1880, and he will be relived from duty as Regimental Quartermaster in time to enable him to comply with this order. Lieut. Wolcott has been ordered to join his new battery within 30 days over and above the time necessary to reach it.

Surgeon J. A. Hawke has been ordered to temporary duty in attending officers at Philadelphia. Midshipmen William R. Rush, Henry M. Dombaugh, Alfred L. Hall, and Nicholas J. L. T. Halpin Acting Carpenter Milton F. Roberts and Sail-maker Truman B. White to the Constellation. The following detachments have been made: Capt. James H. Gillis from the command of the receiving-ship Franklin, at Norfolk, and ordered to command the Lackawanna; Capt. Ralph Chandler, from the command of the Lackawanna and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Joseph N. Hemphill from the Observatory and ordered to the Constellation; Lieut. James K. Cogswell and Master Samuel L. Graham from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Constellation; Ensign Frank A. Wilner from the Nautical Almanac, and ordered to the Constellation; Ensign Edward J. Dorn from the receiving-ship Colorado to the Constellation; Ensign E. Banderwood from the Tennessee to the receiving-ship Franklin; Lieut.-Commander Henry C. Nields has reported his return home, and has been placed on sick leave.

Secretary Thompson says that the ship Constellation, selected to convey provisions to Ireland, is now lying at the New-York Navy-yard, and will be ready to depart whenever her cargo is complete. Contributions are not restricted to any particular articles. Flour, Indian-meal, oat-meal, pork, beans, potatoes, or other articles of food will be received for shipment. Representative Levi P. Morton, of New-York, and James Gordon Bennett have offered each to furnish one-quarter of the cargo, provided other persons will contribute the remainder.

The United States ship Saratoga left the Navy-yard this morning. After cruising in the bay for a week she will go to Hampton Roads.

NORFOLK, Va., March 16.—Assistant Naval Constructor Varney, in charge of the Construction Department of the Navy-yard, was taken with a fit this afternoon while ascending the steps to the entrance of the building and fell, fracturing his skull. His life is despaired of.

HAVANA, March 16.—The United States frigate Constitution arrived off the harbor this morning and sent a boat ashore to deliver and receive correspondence. She will sail for Hampton Roads to-day.

THE RIVAL TELEGRAPH LINES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The case of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the American Union Telegraph Company was argued in part in the Equity Court, before Judge Hagner, to-day. Counsel for the defendants asked for a continuance for a few days, which the court granted. It was claimed for the defense that only a verbal agreement existed, which was terminable at will, and that a preliminary injunction, if granted, could not compel a relinquishment of the defendants' possession of the disputed wire to Parkersburg and other places in West Virginia. They gave notice that at the next hearing, which was fixed for the 23d inst., they would move that the complainants be compelled to elect to proceed either in the New-York or this suit, claiming that they could not prosecute both at the same time. Judge Hagner intimated that he considered a mandatory injunction within his powers if sufficient ground was shown. The defendants promised to leave the wires in dispute in the condition in which they now are until a further hearing should be had. This, they claimed, was all that a preliminary injunction could accomplish if issued.

A LONELY OLD WOMAN.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 16.—There lives in the Township of Greenville, Orange County, N. Y., a few miles east of this place, a most remarkable woman by the name of Julia Still. She owns a small house and lot, in which she lives entirely alone. She has never been married, is of middle age, and has a good education. She has no visible means of support, but it is believed that she has some money at interest, on the income from which she manages to subsist. For the seven years or more that she has lived here, she has not had a particle of fire in her house. She has never had a stove nor even a fire-place. During the most severe weather in Winter she is supposed to lie in bed. What little cooking she does is done at the neighbors'—stirring up flour with water and baking it in that condition. She is said to be a successful beggar, but confines herself to a few families in her immediate vicinity. During all the time she has lived in her present abode she has escaped paying taxes by barring her doors and refusing to allow the Collector or anybody else to call upon her. The neighbors have threatened to have her taken to the poor-house and cared for, but she persists in saying that she is not a pauper, and is perfectly able and willing to earn her own living. She objects to receiving visitors, and if she is about the house when any one approaches, she bars the doors and remains secreted until they depart. She worked among the neighbors previous to beginning her solitary life, nearly eight years ago.

MISS MAUD GRANGER MARRIED.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Miss Maud Granger was married last evening to Arthur Fallin, of New-York, a nephew of the late Frank Leslie. The marriage was kept very quiet. The certificate was signed Annie Brainard, Miss Granger's true name, and was witnessed by her maid. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. None of the members of the "Galley Slave" company, with which the bride is connected, were informed of the event until late at night.

TEXAS CROPS INJURED BY FROST.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 16.—Reports from various portions of the State show that the fruit and corn crops have been materially injured, and in many instances completely destroyed, by sleet, snow, and ice. The creeks and rivers in the eastern part of the State are very much swollen.

THE WORK OF CRIMINALS

MEMENTOES OF TERRIBLE CRIMES.

THE STORIES BROUGHT UP BY A HALF DECAYED BAG AND A BLOOD-STAINED KNIFE.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 16.—A black, rotted remnant of a feed-bag, and a shoe-knife marked with stains of blood, are curious treasures in a collection of oddities belonging to a resident of this city. Each one has its terrible story, which the collector relates to inquiring visitors with a minuteness of detail that the records of Cayuga County would fail to give; for these stains form a portion of the extraordinary criminal annals of the county, and in their time attracted the notice of the entire country, and one of them found a European audience and claimed the interference of a great European Government. Taking them in chronological order, the owner of the relics relates first the story of the decayed remnant of the feed-bag.

The crime known as the "Feed-bag Murder" was one of the most mysterious tragedies ever known in the State, and its mystery has never been legally solved, although morally its solution is believed to be known. The crime was committed in the Village of Montezuma, in 1871. Montezuma is on the line of the Erie Canal. The canal barn of Stokes & Ballard was in that year in charge of a young Canadian named Henry Page, who was of good family, and was engaged to be married to a respectable young woman of the village. Among Page's friends was a well-to-do boatman named Patrick Swayne. Swayne invariably roomed with young Page when his boat tied up at Montezuma. One night in October of the above year Swayne was in the village, and accompanied Page to the office of the stables, where the sleeping apartment of the young Canadian was. Next morning Page did not appear at the stables. Swayne said that Page had unlocked the money-drawer in the office the night before, took out what money there was in it, and then said he was going out to see his girl and might not be back for two or three hours. Swayne went to bed, and had seen nothing of his friend since. There should have been $30 in the drawer, and it was missing. Inquiry at the residence of Page's affianced elicited the fact that he had spent the evening there, and had started back to the barn about 2 o'clock in the morning. Page's employers did not believe that he had fled with their money, but thought he had fallen into the canal in the darkness and was drowned. The canal was dragged for a long distance, but the body was not found. It was subsequently discovered that two feed-bags were missing from the barn. No further developments were made in the matter until early the next Fall, when several laborers who were employed in digging a drain through the great Montezuma marsh, near the Wayne County line, made a discovery which confirmed the general suspicion that Page had been foully dealt with. This discovery was the body of a man floating in the marsh. Portions of clothing were still on the body, and, where protected, flesh still clung to the bones. There was a rope around the neck and another around the ankles. From the end of each rope a partially decayed bag depended, the bottom being rotted out of each. The body was easily identified as that of the missing Henry Page. The name of Stokes & Ballard was still discernible on the bags. Medical testimony revealed the fact that Page's throat had been cut, and his lower jaw broken by a blow. It was plain that Page had been murdered, robbed of the money he had in his possession, and his body then sunk in the Montezuma marsh by means of weights of some kind placed in the feed-bags, which were fastened to his neck and feet. The rotting of the bags had released the weights, and permitted the body to come to the surface. Suspicion at once rested on Patrick Swayne as the murderer. He was found near Syracuse, after a long search for him, and taken into custody. He was tried for the murder, but the evidence against him was not considered sufficient to convict him, and he was released. A story was circulated here last Summer that Swayne had died in a Western town, and confessed on his death-bed to being the murderer of Page, but it has never been confirmed.

The blood-stained shoe-knife brings up the following story: In 1873 there lived in the town of Locke, Cayuga County, a farmer named Abram Wescott, whose family consisted of himself, his wife, and Ettie Conkling, an adopted girl, 12 years old. In the Spring of that year a German lad named Conrad Egler, who had been in this country only a short time, was employed by Wescott to work for him on his farm. On May 3 following the hiring of Egler, Mr. and Mrs. Wescott went to Moravia, a village a few miles from their farm. Ettie Conkling was left in charge of the house. Egler being engaged at his work about the farm. A brother of Wescott lived on an adjoining farm, and after dinner on the above day his little daughter went over to her uncle's house to see Ettie. No one was to be seen about the premises. The girl went into different rooms in the house seeking Ettie, and upon looking into a little pantry between the kitchen and dining-room discovered the body of Ettie on the floor, face downward, with a shoe-knife sticking in her back. The knife was one that belonged to Mr. Wescott. The girl ran home and told what she had seen, and the news spread rapidly through the neighborhood. The Coroner was summoned, and an investigation at once held. There were six frightful stabs in the dead girl's breast and back. One stab had nearly cut her heart in two. Handfuls of hair had been pulled from her head, she having evidently been dragged around the room by her hair. The knife had separated the vertebræ of the spine, and the strength of two men was required to remove it from her back. The house had been ransacked, and the contents of bureaus and cupboards were scattered about in every room. Nothing had been taken but a suit of clothes and a pair of square-toed boots belonging to Mr. Wescott. The German boy was nowhere to be seen, but by a fence near the house his boots were found, and from that spot tracks made by the square-toed boots led across the field. Parties set out in search of Egler, and about nightfall he was discovered in Ellis Hollow, six miles from the scene of the murder. He was armed with a butcher-knife, but he made no resistance to arrest, and confessed at once that he killed the girl. His story was that he had gone into the house at dinner-time for something to eat. Ettie said she would not get it for him, and laughed at his broken English. He got mad and shook her, and she kicked him. A scuffle ensued. He picked up the shoe-knife, which the girl had been paring potatoes with, and stabbed her. She ran to the door and called for help. He seized her by the hair and dragged her backward to the floor, and stabbed her until she was dead. He attempted to pull the knife from her back, but although he lifted her body from the floor, the knife would not come out, and he left it. Egler was only 16 years old. It was with difficulty that he was saved from lynching on the spot, and if the result of his trial could have been foreseen, there is no doubt that he would have been hanged to the nearest tree. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 6, 1874. His counsel obtained a writ of error, and execution was stayed pending argument for a new trial. It was learned that Egler's family was an influential one in Germany. His relatives were informed of his situation. The German Government demanded that the person of Egler, as a subject of that country, be delivered up to its courts for punishment. Long and novel legal proceedings ensued, resulting in the surrender of Egler to the German authorities, a stipulation of his delivery being that he be punished by their court as he would have been here. He was taken to Germany and tried for the crime he had committed in the United States. He was convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years. He served his term, and returned to America, and was in Cayuga County in the Spring of 1878.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 16.—John Crawford, indicted for killing John Crilley, of Staatsburg, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. He was sentenced to two years and one month's imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

The notorious "Nosey" Stebbins, who was arrested for passing a bogus check, pleaded guilty to-day, and Judge Barnard, because of his infirmities, gave him only six months in the Albany Penitentiary.

BOSTON, March 16.—Joseph Putney, a mail-carrier, was found unconscious in his stable-yard at West Rumney, N. H., about two weeks ago, with a terrible wound on his head. It was supposed he had been kicked by his horse, but recent developments indicate that he was beaten by some one. He died on Saturday, and the authorities are making an investigation.

The confession of Sidney P. Pratt, given to the public Sunday, in which he claims to have robbed the Reading Savings Bank of $130,000, for part of which embezzlement his father has been convicted, is regarded by the officers of the bank as absurd. They say the statement relative to forging mortgages, &c., is preposterous, and against the statement that his father is entirely innocent, they advance the fact that the evidence at the latter's trial showed him guilty of embezzlement. It is asserted, on the other hand, that ample proofs exist of the truth of the son's statement.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 16.—On Sunday night the safe of John F. Hill, a merchant, at Clarksville, was broken open and robbed of over $4,000. The robbers are believed to be the same as those lately operating here and at Marianna.

PERRINEVILLE, N. J., March 16.—Mrs. Schenck, the woman who cut her throat on Sunday night and then accused her husband of attempting to murder her, has since died. Before her death she confessed that she did the deed and accused her husband out of revenge for the attentions he had paid to a sister of his first wife. Mrs. Schenck was addicted to drink.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—Near Senatobia, Miss., 40 miles south of this city, last night, Calvin Roberts, colored, was shot by City Marshal Lane, while placing obstructions on the track of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. Within the past three years several attempts have been made to wreck trains at that point. Nine buckshot struck Roberts, but he will recover.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 16.—A probable murder occurred at Turtle Creek, Penn., this afternoon. During a quarrel between Thomas Coughlin and Joseph Huff, two lads, about 14 years old, Huff hit Coughlin on the leg with a stone. The latter thereupon assailed Huff with a coupling-pin, knocking him senseless and crushing his skull. After realizing what he had done, Coughlin fled, leaving Huff still senseless on the railroad track, where he was found by some trainmen. The physician says Huff will probably die. Coughlin has been arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—The case of David Urquhart, late President of the New-Orleans Savings Institution, charged with misappropriating the funds of the bank, was given to the jury, which, failing to agree upon a verdict by 10 o'clock this evening, was locked up for the night. Urquhart was remanded to the parish prison.

RISING SUN, Ind., March 16.—T. S. Date left town a few days ago, and it is now discovered that he took away with him $2,100 obtained at the National Bank on securities containing the forged names of H. Glarrielow and J. W. Date, and $1,200 were obtained in a similar manner at the Madison National Bank. He has a wife and three children.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 16.—At the meeting of the Board of Pardons to-day, several cases were heard, among them those of Henry Wise, one of the Raber murderers, of Lebanon County; William Scott, of Lackawanna County, convicted of killing Gallagher, a noted Mollie Maguire; Frank Small, of Allegheny County, convicted of murder in the first degree, and George Seyfert, of Allegheny County, voluntary manslaughter. The decisions will be rendered to-morrow morning. The applications for pardon in the cases of Kemble, Salter, Petroff, Crawford, and Rumberger, convicted of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, will be heard to-morrow.

The Holman Pad cured me of Dyspepsia, while my own treatment failed me. This treatment has been universally efficacious with all my patients who have tried it. The evidence is overwhelming.
FRED'K L GARBIT, M. D., Boston,
Member of the Royal College of Physicians, England.—*Exchange.*

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will often establish the seeds of consumption in the system, converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience presents a remedy in DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE MALICE OF A COWARD; CONGRESS AND ITS WORK; POLITICS AND POLITICIANS; GOBBLING A GREAT TRADE.

ENGLAND'S BUSY CAPITAL; STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK; CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

THE POLITICS OF EUROPE; GRANT SENTIMENT SOUTH; MONSTERS OF THE OCEAN.

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All Who Have Consumptive Tendencies Should use Phillips's "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine. It builds up weak systems with astonishing rapidity. All druggists.

Best Breads for the Best Bread.—Try them. Circulars free. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, 74 4th-av.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

WOOLSON—WORRALL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 15, by the Rev. R. Spellmeyer, assisted by the Rev. R. P. Hibbard, the Rev. CLARENCE N. WOOLSON, of South River, N. J., to AGNES C., eldest daughter of I. G. Worrall.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At her late residence, No. 21 West 18th-st., Mrs. CLARA ALLEN, widow of the late Edward W. Allen.

AMERMAN.—On Tuesday, March 16, ELIZA MARIA LANSING, wife of Charles F. Amerman.

Services at her late residence, No. 341 Bergen-av., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

BRENGEL.—On March 16, CAROLINE, wife of Michael Brengel, aged 73 years and 6 months.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 132 East 102d-st., March 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CECIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., JOHN R. CECIL, aged 50 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly, at Norwich, N. Y., Tuesday morning, March 16, BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, father of W. H. Chapman, of this City, in the 90th year of his age.

COVELL.—At East Bridgeport, Conn., the Rev. JOSEPH S. COVELL, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church, East Bridgeport, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, March 14, at his late residence, No. 350 Union-st., Brooklyn, S. NELSON DAVIS, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORBES-JORDAN.—At Loch Lomond, St. John, N. B., ISABELL D., the wife of T. P. Jordan, and daughter of the late Joseph C. and Ann Forbes, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 251 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 18, 2 P. M. No flowers.

GIBERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 15, ISABEL, youngest child of Adriana and the late Dr. Charles H. Giberson, aged 19 months.

Funeral private.

HARTLEY.—On Tuesday, ROSE INMAN, wife of J. S. Hartley.

Funeral at 12 o'clock, Thursday, from the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

HOWARD.—On Monday, March 15, NANCY HUNTINGTON, wife of George Howard.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 350 West 20th-st., Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

HEWLETT.—At East Rockaway, Long Island, March 14, 1880, ROBERT T. HEWLETT, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Thursday, March 18, at 1 P. M., and 2 P. M. at Trinity Church, Woodsburg.

KING.—At the Lorillard Mansion, Bronxdale, West Chester, Sunday morning, 14th inst., ERNESTINE, wife of Thomas King, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Church, at Bronxdale.

KINGSLAND.—On Monday, March 15, ALLETTA, widow of Daniel C. Kingsland, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, March 18, at 10 A. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st.

MOORE.—At his late residence, in White Plains, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, RICHARD MOORE, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, in the Memorial M. E. Church. Carriages in waiting for the 10:30 and 11:30 trains from New-York.

ROBINS.—At Jersey City, March 14, EMMA, wife of Robert P. Robins, and daughter of the late Thomas Tate.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, corner 2d and Erie sts., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ROWE.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., March 15, 1880, RICHARD ROWE, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, J. Augustus Rogers, William-st., near Grove, East Orange, on Thursday, March 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SCHOLLE.—On Monday, March 15, ABRAHAM SCHOLLE, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 16 East 49th-st., on Wednesday, March 17, at 9:30 A. M. No flowers.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, 16th inst., LEWIS THOMAS, native of Wales, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC OPINION MISLED
By a statement in
APPLETONS' AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA.

As this important authority circulates widely in the United States, and is justly credited for accuracy, the undersigned, interested in the subject in question, and sharing the opinion of the medical profession, take the liberty to correct a statement which may be conducive to false security on the part of house-holders. Under Sewerage we read:

"It is poisonous germs contained in the accompanying organic vapor, and which may not leave any very offensive, or at least powerful, smell, that confer on sewer-gas its most deleterious properties. In water-closets a sealing pan, as it is called, holds water in its cavity. The water below the hopper has a syphon crook (or trap) which, when filled with water, prevents the escape of gas from below."

It should be generally known and insisted on, however, that the water of traps ABSORBS sewer-gas, thus giving it a ready entrance into dwellings, also that traps frequently get empty by sewer suction at night and by evaporation.

An inexpensive apparatus is now being generally introduced in dwellings which prevents any trap from getting empty or absorbing sewer-gas. Circulars mailed and inspection solicited by THE GERMICIDE CO.,
No. 823 and 825 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 6:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 9:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 16. The mails for Belize leave New-York March 16. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Dominica, and Antigua leave New-York March 17. The mails for Hayti leave New-York March 18. The mails for Havana leave New-York March 18 and 20. The mails for Nassau leave New-York March 19 and 20. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York March 20. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York March 19 and 20. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 20. The mails for Mexico leave New-York March 20. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco April 16. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco April 10. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1880.

LEMUEL A. EDMINSTER, SPIRITUAL Healer. No. 140 East 15th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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ELEGANT AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS.

Polo Club Cologne—The most fashionable of the day.
Rum and Quinine—Unequaled for the hair.
Florentine Violet Orris Sachet—The most delicate and delicious of perfume powders, used by the élite of New-York and Newport.
Caswell's Dentine—Safest and best of dentifrices.
Toilet Vinegar—Superior to all imported brands.
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Melodermo—Surpasses all other preparations for chapped hands and rough skin.
Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark—The well-known and approved tonic.
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Quinine and Pepsin—The most palatable preparation of oil ever made. Nourishing, fattening, and strengthening.
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PRIVATE LIBRARY.—STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
Fine sets of Books in half calf, morocco, &c., &c. Also, valuable works on Architecture, Geology, &c., &c.

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THE BRINLEY LIBRARY.
The valuable American Library of the late Mr. George Brinley, of Hartford, Conn., an extraordinary collection of rare quarto Books relating principally to the Middle and Southern States. Catalogues ready, price $1 50.

"DEAR LITTLE SHAMROCK."

There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas Saint Patrick himself, sure, that set it;
And the sun on his labor with pleasure did smile,
And with dew from his eye often wet it.
It shines thro' the bog, thro' the brake, and the mireland,
And he called it the dear little shamrock of Ireland,
The dear little shamrock, the sweet little shamrock,
The dear little, sweet little shamrock of Ireland.

The words and music of this beautiful Irish song will be given away with No. 643 of THE NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION, out to-day. For sale by all news-dealers.

A.—BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
IMPORTANT SALE
of
PORCELAINS, BISQUITS, FAIENCE, MAJOLICA, and BRONZES.
Also, STATUARY, to be sold at Auction, at Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-st., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 18, 19, and 20, at 2 o'clock, EACH DAY.

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Now on exhibition the most SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS (with the exception of the Carver and Harper) that has been offered in two years.
To be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 37 Nassau-st.

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We will pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person found guilty of refilling our "Old Judge" cigarette wrappers or packages with other cigarettes.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

CONTAINS:

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS IN ENGLAND. By Mrs. JOHN LILLIE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Joseph Joachim.—Joseph Barnby.—Sir Julius Benedict.—Antoinette Sterling.—George Henschel.—Madame Norman-Neruda and Charles Hallé.—Sir Michael Costa.

SOME PENNSYLVANIA NOOKS. By ELLA RODMAN CHURCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Wayne Homestead.—Along the Chester Valley.—Old Valley Forge Bridge.—Washington's Private Papers, 1777.—Washington's Head-Quarters, Valley Forge.—General Wayne's Grave.—Old St. David's Church.—Drawing-Room, Wayne Homestead.—Paoli Monument.—Melissy.

LA VILLA REAL DE SANTA FE. By ERNEST INGERSOLL.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-Piece.—Ruins of the ancient Pueblo: Church and College of San Miguel.—San Francisco Street.—The new Cathedral.—Interior of Cathedral.—Sisters' Chapel, from Rio Chiquito.—Worshiping Our Lady of Guadalupe.—Santa Fe, from Fort Marcy.—Morning on the Plaza.—The Wood Peddler.—Market, Rio Chiquito.—Primary Class of Indian Boys.—Quien sabe?

AN IRISH FISHING VILLAGE. By J. L. CLOUD.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Sunday Scene.—The Gossips.—The Potato Harvest.—A frugal Breakfast.—The Money-Lender.—Eileen.—The Captain and Crew.

SHIPWRECKED. A POEM. From the French of François Coppée. By E. W. LATIMER.
With Two Illustrations.

LUCA DELLA ROBBIA AND HIS SCHOOL. By E. D. R. BIANCIARDI.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Madonna and Child, in Façade of St. Michael's Florence.—Portion of Marble-Work in Organ Gallery, Florence.—Figure in Frieze of Hospital for Foundlings, Florence.—"Giving the Thirsty to Drink."

BEFORE THE SHRINE. A SONNET. By LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

THE SWISS RHINE. By S. H. M. BYERS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Village of Pfäffers, near the Baths of Ragatz.—Hinter Rhein.—On the Way to the Baths at Ragatz.—Schaffhausen.—The Wallen-See.—Open-air Parliament at Appenzell.—Summer Residence of the German Emperor.—Arenenberg.—Castle on the Mainland by Mainau.—Crossing the Rhine by Moonlight.

HOME STUDIES IN NATURE. By MARY TREAT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Cover to Nest of Tiger-Spider removed from its Bed of Moss.—Digger-Wasp and Tiger-Spider.—The Digger-Wasp, Cocoon, and Larva.—Burrow of the Tarantula Turricula.—Foundation of Turret.—Mushroom growing in the Burrow of the Tiger-Spider, and House of the Tarantula Turricula.—Female Spider with Young.—Tiger-Spider and Moth.—Geometric Web of Garden-Spider.—Nests of Social Wasps.

THE OLD MILL. A POEM. By THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

WHITE WINGS: A YACHTING ROMANCE. By WILLIAM BLACK.
CHAPTER XXVI. "Mary! Mary!"
CHAPTER XXVII. An unspoken Appeal.
CHAPTER XXVIII. His Lordship.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-Piece.—"Then he would have me put Cartridges in my Gun even before we left the Road."

MR. WITHERTON'S ROMANCE. By PHEBE YATES PEMBER.

A FAREWELL. A SONNET. By ALFRED H. LOUIS.

EARLY HISTORY OF BIBLE ILLUSTRATION. By W. G. PRIME.
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NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. By E. H. DERBY.

MARY ANERLEY. A NOVEL. By R. D. BLACKMORE.
CHAPTER XXXII. Cordial Enjoyment.
CHAPTER XXXIII. Bearded in his Den.

MADRIGALS. By A. BOWMAN BLAKE.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 16.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81.	U. S. 4s R. 1907.
$100000b5..105¼	150,000....106⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 4s R. 106⅝

SALES TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s consol.	N. Y. C. & Hud.	C., St. L. & N. O.
$10,000....50⅜	2100....s4..128⅛	100....39¼
Missouri 6s, '88.	200....s3..129⅝	100....38
2,000....109	Illinois Central.	Chicago & Alton.
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.	300....102	20....c..107¼
10,000....90¾	Lake Shore.	100....106⅞
20,000....90⅝	200....108⅝	Chic., Bur. & Q.
25,000....90⅝	100....108⅛	2200....141
C. C. & I. C. 1st con. b.	2000....108	100....b3..142⅞
5,000....83½	600....107⅞	Central Pacific.
A. P. 1st con.	500....107¾	100....c..80½
10,000....95	N. Y., L. E. & W.	Chi., St. P. & Min.
Mo. K. & T. 2d.	100....44⅞	100....b3..55⅞
2,000....66¼	500....44⅜	H. & Texas Cent.
10,000..s3..66¼	3200....44⅜	700....82¼
20,000..b3..66⅜	4100....44	200....82
10,000....66⅜	400....43⅞	100....82¼
Mo. K. & T. con. as.	300....44	200....81½
5,000....102¼	2000....44⅛	Kansas & Texas.
Erie 7s con. gold	1200....44⅜	200....43⅞
5,000....117¼	1000....44¼	300....43¾
St. L. K. C. & N.	2300....44⅜	300....43⅝
St. C. Bridge 1st	1000....44¼	100....43½
3,000....107½	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	300....s3..43⅜
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	100....69	Louisv. & Nashv.
1,000....103¼	Union Pacific.	200....156
9,000....103	300....90¼	Lake Erie & West.
Ind. Dec. & Spg. 1st	100....90⅝	200....35¾
3,000....102½	300....90¾	100....35⅝
C. C. & I. C. 1st.	100..s3..90½	Marietta 1st pf.
T. Co. cer. as. sup.	100....90¼	100....11¼
10,000....80½	100....90⅛	100....11
2,000....80¼	100....90⅝	Mobile & Ohio as.
10,000....80⅝	Central of N. J.	200....24⅞
5,000....81	400....85½	Metropolitan.
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	400....85¼	300....116
5,000....74	200....85⅜	50....116¼
Oregon & W. 1st.	200..s60..85	Manhattan.
1,000....96	300....85¼	700....56¾
N. W. C. G. C.	100....85⅛	300....57
13,000....116¾	100..s60..84⅞	20....56½
Tol. & W. Equip.	Michigan Central.	400....56¼
10,000....44	1500....91	100....56¾
10,000....45	200....90⅞	300....56
N. J. C. Income.	400....90⅝	1100....55¾
10,000....87	300....90½	500....55⅝
R. H. & E. 1st.	100....90⅜	200....s60..56
15,000....57½	100....90¼	100....54¾
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	100....b3..91¼	300....54½
5,000....102⅝	100....91	500....54⅝
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	200....91⅛	400....54⅜
5,000....103⅞	Rock Island.	10....55⅛
3,000....104	100....155	1100....54
Phenix Bank.	North-western.	Northern Pac. pf.
100....100	1000....94⅛	200....55½
Adams Express.	1000..b3..94½	Nash., C. & St. L.
15....114	100....94	400..s3..86
50....113	800....93¾	200....86
20....113½	200....93⅝	200....86¼
Little Pittsburg.	600....93¾	N. Y., Ont. & West.
100..s3..6½	800....93⅞	300....27
400..b3..6½	200....93¾	100....27½
20....6½	400....94	100....26⅞
100....6¾	100....94	Ohio Central.
300....6⅞	100....93⅞	200....25
Montauk Gas Coal.	North-western pf.	Oregon R. & N.
200....50	100....106⅞	100....105¼
Cen. Arizona Min.	St. Paul.	100....105
100....5	300....81½	Peo., Dec. & Evil's.
New Central Coal.	600....81¼	300....25⅞
100....30	100....81⅛	6....25⅞
100....29⅞	2200....81	100....b3..26
Sutro Tunnel.	St. Paul pf.	Phila. & Reading.
500..s3..3	100....104¼	500....68¼
Quicksilver pf.	W., St. L. & Pac.	200....68⅛
300..b3..73	1900....43⅝	St. L. & I. M. as.
100....72¾	200....43¼	300....59
100....72⅞	100....43⅛	200....59½
100..b3..73½	200....43¾	100..b3..59⅝
Excelsior Mining.	200....s..43¼	100....59⅝
100....20	100....43⅛	100....59½
Standard Mining.	100....u.r.c..43⅝	300....59¾
200....31	100....43⅛	St. Paul & S. C.
Penn. Coal.	100....44	100....b3..41¾
70....205	Wab., S. L. & P. pf.	St. L. & San. Fr.
Del. & Hudson.	100....68⅞	200....42½
200....83¾	100....68⅝	Han. & St. Jo.
300....83½	1400....68	40....37¼
Atlantic & Pacific.	300....67¾	700....36⅞
100....44¼	300....67⅞	300....36¼
300....43½	300....68⅛	200....36½
50....44	300....68¼	100....36⅜
100..s3..43¾	100....68⅜	100....36½
Western Union.	600....68⅛	100....36⅞
100....108¾	100....68⅜	300....36⅝
100....108⅞	200....68⅝	100....36⅜
300....108⅝	100....68⅞	300....36½
100....b3..108⅞	Ches. & Ohio.	300....36⅞
4000....108	200....23⅞	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
1200....107⅞	Ches. & O. 2d pf.	100....70¼
1100....107⅜	200....25	400....70½
200....107	Del., Lack. & W.	Ohio & Miss.
100....108	600....92	300....36⅝
200....108⅛	200....92⅛	100....36⅞
100....108¼	500....92¼	300....36½
200....108⅜	200....92⅜	100....36⅜
700....108½	1900....91⅞	300....36¼
1700....108	300....91¾	300....35⅞
Pacific Mail.	1800....92	100....36
900....45	1500....92¼	200....36⅛
300....44½	300....92⅛	1100....36⅜
200....45⅛	Canada Southern.	300....36⅝
200....45⅜	100....65¾	400....36½
400....45⅝	100....66	200....36⅜
100....45⅞	50....66⅛	400....36¾
300....46	100....66¼	1100....36⅞
700....46¼	100....65⅞	C., C. & I. C.
75....45⅝		300....b3..17¼

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 16.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Kings Mountain.	Climax.	Tuscarora.
100....b.c.1	300.bc.b60.2.60	1000bcb10. .45
Buckeye.	300.bc.s3.2.35	500....b.c. .45
500.bc.b30. .61	100.ac.b30.2.50	500.bc.b10. .45
500.bc.b10. .60	Calaveras.	600....b.c. .44
500.bc.b30. .62	100....b.c.1.60	Leviathan.
500...b.c. .59	100....1.55	50....b.c. .32
200....b.c. .59	100....b3.1.65	Shamrock.
1000....a.c. .59	Hukill.	100..b.c.s3.1.15
Leadville.	100....b.c.2.75	400....1.15
25....b.c.3.30	500.ac.b30.3.85	Bodie.
100....b.c.3.25	South Bodie.	40....b.c.7.50
Gold Placer.	500..bc.b10. .69	25....7.50
500....b.c. .78	1000.bc.b3. .70	25....a.c.7.75
1000....a.c. .77	200....b.c. .72	Consol. Pacific.
1500acs60. .73	100....b.c. .71	300....s3.2
4000acs60. .80	500....70	60....2
2000....a.c. .80	500....71	Lucerne.
Caledonia, B. H.	American Flag.	100....a.c. .15
100.bc.b30.3	200....b.c. .56	Belle Isle.
Granville.	700.ac.b10. .58	100....a.c.1.05
1700....b.c. .35	Great Eastern.	Dahlonega.
500.bc.b10. .36	100.bcb.10. .42	100....a.c. .19
500....35	2000ac.s60. .42	Rappahannock.
300....a.c. .35	1500acb30. .43	500.ac.b30. .42
Lacrosse.	Consol. Virginia.	Trio.
2000....b.c. .49	100....b.c.2.55	500....a.c. .70
500.bc.b10. .50	10....b.c.2.50	Bulwer.
2800.bcb3. .50	50....a.c.2.55	175....a.c.2
500....b.c. .49	20....a.c.2.55	Bechtel.
2500....49	10..a.c.s3.2.60	15....a.c.1.90
South Hite.	Imperial.	
100....b.c.1.85	200....50	

TUESDAY, March 16—P. M.

The stock speculation showed a large increase in the volume of business, and the dealings at intervals were attended with considerable excitement. During the greater portion of the day the market was heavy in tone, the bears having taken advantage of the stringency in money to hammer the entire list. Prices declined ⅛ to 5⅝ ⅌ cent., Pacific Mail, the telegraph stocks, and the South-western shares leading the downward movement. Toward the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and a recovery of ¼ to 1⅝ ⅌ cent. from the lowest point took place. Among the miscellaneous shares Manhattan Elevated advanced nearly 4 ⅌ cent. on dispatches from Albany that the Five Cent Fare bill had been defeated. Subsequently there were large sales to realize, which resulted in a decline, but the stock offered was taken with great apparent confidence by strong buyers. Express shares were firm and higher.

The transactions aggregated 346,599 shares, including 51,650 Erie, 36,725 Pacific Mail, 31,680 Manhattan Elevated, 30,575 Western Union, 21,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 18,825 Ohio and Mississippi, 17,100 North-west, 17,000 Wabash, 15,415 Lake Shore, 8,050 St. Paul, 7,700 Nashville and Chattanooga, and 6,850 Hannibal and St. Joseph.

North-west common declined from 95⅛ to 93½, and closed at 94; St. Paul rose from 81¼ to 81½, and declined to 81; Lake Shore fell off from 108⅞ to 107¾; Michigan Central declined from 92 to 90¼, and closed at 91¼; Canada Southern declined from 67 to 65½, and closed at 65¾; Erie fell off from 45⅜ to 43⅞, and preferred from 70¼ to 69, but the former closed at 44⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 92¾ to 91¼, and closed at 92¼; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 84½ to 83¼, and closed at 83½; New-Jersey Central declined from 86⅞ to 85⅜; and closed at 85⅝; Reading declined from 69½ to 68, and finally sold at 68⅜; New Central Coal fell off from 30½ to 29⅞; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans from 40 to 38; C., C. and I. C. from 17⅜ to 17¼; Chesapeake and Ohio fell of from 23⅞ to 23½, and rallied to 23¾; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis declined from 56 to 55, and recoved to 55½; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 38½ to 36¼, and preferred from 72¼ to 70½, but the former rallied to 36⅞; Houston and Texas broke from 85¾ to 81, and closed at 81½; Lake Erie and Western rose from 36½ to 37, declined to 35¼, and closed at 35¾; Louisville and Nashville dropped from 157 to 155, and rallied to 156; Nashville and Chattanooga rose from 88 to 89, declined to 85, and recovered to 86¼; Marietta and Cincinnati first preferred fell off from 11 to 10⅝, and rose to 11½; Ontario and Western declined from 28 to 27; Ohio Central from 26 to 25; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville from 26½ to 25¾; Mobile and Ohio from 25⅛ to 24½; Kansas and Texas fell off from 44 to 43¼, and closed at 43⅛; Northern Pacific declined from 33 to 32¾, and preferred from 56½ to 55, but the latter closed at 55½; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 36⅞ to 37½, declined to 35⅝, and closed at 36⅜; the preferred sold at 74½@75; St. Paul and Sioux City declined to 41½, and preferred to 78, with closing sales of the former at 41¾; Wabash rose from 43⅝ to 44½, fell off to 43⅛, and recovered to 44; the preferred declined from 68⅞ to 67¾, and rallied to 68⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco common fell off from 43½ to 42½; Iron Mountain declined from 60½ to 59, and closed at 59½; Central Pacific declined from 80⅜ to 91¼ to 90½; Oregon from 108¼ to 105; Western Union declined from 111¾ to 107, and closed at 108; Atlantic and Pacific fell off from 46½ to 43½, and closed at 43½; Pacific Mail broke from 49⅞ to 44½, and closed at 46¼; New-York Central sold at 129⅝@129⅝, ex dividend; Pittsburg sold at 110½; Chicago and Alton at 106½; Rock Island at 154½@155; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off to 141, and recovered to 142⅞; New-York Elevated advanced to 125½, and fell off to 123¾; Metropolitan rose to 117½, fell off to 115½, and recovered to 116; Manhattan rose from 53⅝ to 57½, and reacted to 54. Among mining stocks, Little Pittsburg declined to 6 and closed at 6½; Standard rose to 31½, and reacted to 31; Quicksilver preferred advanced from 72 to 73½; Sutro sold at 3.

The Money market worked closely throughout the day, and commissions ranging from one-thirty-second to one-eighth of 1 ⅌ cent per diem in addition to legal interest were paid by Stock Exchange borrowers for accommodations. The closing rate was 6 ⅌ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, buying ⅛, selling ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 25@50 discount, bank 1 premium; St. Louis, 25 discount; Chicago, weak, 60@75 discount, and Boston, 2a discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade weaker, at 97⅞@97¾ for money, and 97⅞@97⅞ for the account. United States Government bonds were firm, and ⅛ ⅌ cent. higher, at 109¼ for new 4s, 110¼ for 4½s, and 105¼ for 5s. In American railway securities Erie common declined from 48⅛ to 45½; do. consolidated Seconds from 93⅛ to 93; Illinois Central from 105 to 104½; Pennsylvania from 53½ to 53; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 64¼ to 63½; do. Seconds rose from 27¼ to 27¾, but reacted to 27¼. Bar Silver was quoted at 52d. ⅌ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 51d. At Paris Rentes closed at 82f. 25c., ex dividend. Exchange on London advanced to 25f. 30c.

The Sterling Exchange market was somewhat firmer, and higher rates obtained for actual business, bankers' bills selling at $4 84¾@$4 85 for 60 days, and $4 87⅞@$4 88 for demand. Cables at $4 88¼@$4 88½, and commercial at $4 83¼@$4 83¾.

Government bonds continue quiet, and prices are without essential change. In railroad mortgages the widest fluctuations were in C., C. and I. C. supplementary and Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds. The former declined from 85 to 80, and closed at 81, while the latter, after selling down to 41, advanced to 45; Erie consolidated Seconds led the list in point of activity, and fell off from 91 to 90½, closing at 90¾; Chicago and North-west consolidated gold coupons fell off to 115½, and rose to 116¾; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts declined to 103; Kansas and Texas Seconds to 66¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, series B, to 68½; do. currency 6s to 44; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 96⅞; C. C. and I. C. incomes to 40; Texas Pacific incomes to 74; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts to 69½; Southern Pacific of California Firsts rose from 100¼ to 100½; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Firsts sold up to 104. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols rose to 50¾; North Carolina, old, April and October, to 29¾; District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 93½, and recovered to 94¼.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $6,932,979, making a total since Jan. 1 of $62,454,047, against $60,093,817 for the corresponding period last year, and $67,032,911 in 1878.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1880.

Receipts	$1,219,09[illegible] 89
Payments	372,714 50
Balance, coin	103,[illegible]12,659 31
Balance, notes	5,032,816 74

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅝	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅝
Adams Express	112	113
American Express	59¾	60¼
Albany and Susquehanna	107⅞	107¾
Alton and Terre Haute	32	32½
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	63	63
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	43¼	43¼
American District Telegraph	75	75
Boston Water Power	15½	15½
Boston Air Line	50¼	50
Boston Land Company	11¾	11¾
B. C. R. and Northern	65	65
Canton	67½	65½
Canada Southern	66	66
Climax Mining	1½	1
Caribou Mining	3	2⅞
Central Arizona	5	5
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	40	38
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79	79
Chesapeake and Ohio	23½	23⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	32½	32½
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25½	25⅝
C., C. and I. C.	17¼	17½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	143¼	142⅞
Chicago and Alton	107	106⅞
Chicago and Alton pref.	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56	55½
Chicago and North-west	93½	93¼
Chicago and North-west pref.	107	106⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	81	81½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	104¼	104¼
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	155	154⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111	110¼
Consolidation Coal	34	34
Cumberland Coal	35	35
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	92¾	91¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	83¼	83½
Excelsior Mining	22	22
Frankfort and Kokomo	30	30
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38½	36½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	72½	70½
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	36	36
Houston and Texas	84	81
Illinois Central	102⅞	102
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West	35	35
Central Pacific	80¾	80½
Ohio Central	25	25
Keokuk and Des Moines	15	15
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	38	38
Lake Shore	108⅞	107¾
Lake Erie and Western	36¾	35¼
La Plata	6¼	6
Louisville and Nashville	157	155
Little Pittsburg	6¾	6½
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	98	98
Manhattan Railroad	53¼	54
Mariposa	2	2
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	11	11½
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	8	8
Metropolitan Railroad	116	116
Michigan Central	92	91¼
Mobile and Ohio	25	25
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43⅞	43½
Morris and Essex	107½	108
Maryland Coal	29	29
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	88	86¼
New Central Coal	30½	29⅞
New-Jersey Central	86½	85⅝
New-York Central	131	129⅝
New-York and New-Haven	159½	158½
New-York Elevated	125	123⅝
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	45⅜	44⅞
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	70¼	69
Northern Pacific	33	32¾
Northern Pacific pref.	56⅛	55½
Ohio and Mississippi	37¼	36⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75	75
Oregon Railway and Navigation	108¼	105
Pacific Mail	49⅞	45¼
Panama	183	183
Pennsylvania	210	210
Philadelphia and Reading	69½	68¼
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	118
Pullman Palace Car Company	118⅞	118⅞
Quicksilver	20	20
Quicksilver pref.	72	73½
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	33	33
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119
Standard Mining	31	31
Sutro Tunnel	3	3
St. Louis and San Francisco	43	42½
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	57¼	57½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	81	81
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	60½	59½
St. Paul and Sioux City	42¼	41⅞
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	78¾	78
New-York, Ontario and Western	28	27¼
Union Pacific	91¼	90¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	43	44
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	69⅞	68¾
Wells-Fargo Express	106	106
Western Union Telegraph	111¼	108
United States Express	50	49

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	60¼	59¾	350
Atl. and Pacific Tel.	45½	43½	2,490
Boston Air Line	50¼	50	100
Canada Southern	66¼	65½	550
Climax Mining	2	1	500
Central Arizona	5	5	100
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	40	38	300
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅞	23½	2,465
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	32½	32½	100
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	26¼	25	200
Col. Chic. and Ind. Cen.	17⅜	17¼	910
Chicago, B. and Quincy	142⅞	141	2,300
Chicago and Alton	106½	106½	120
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	56	55	800
Chicago and North-west	95⅛	93½	15,500
Chi. and North-west pref.	107	106⅞	1,600
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	81½	81	7,950
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	104¼	104¼	300
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	155	154½	220
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110½	110½	200
Central Pacific	80⅜	80½	300
Del., Lack. and West.	92¾	91¼	21,300
Del. and Hudson Canal	84½	83¼	800
Excelsior Mining	20	20	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38½	36¼	4,250
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	72¼	70½	2,600
Houston and Texas	86	81	2,500
Illinois Central	102	101½	510
Lake Shore	108⅞	107¾	15,415
Lake Erie and Western	37	35¼	5,900
Louisville and Nashville	157	155	800
Little Pittsburg	6⅞	6	7,065
Manhattan Railroad	57½	53⅝	31,680
Marietta and C. 1st pref.	11½	10⅝	1,117
Marietta and C. 2d pref.	8	8	200
Metropolitan Railroad	117½	115½	1,850
Michigan Central	92	90¼	5,800
Mobile and Ohio	25⅛	24½	400
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	44	43⅛	5,500
Morris and Essex	108	108	250
Montauk Gas Coal	50	50	200
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	89	85	7,700
New Central Coal	30½	29⅞	800
New-Jersey Central	86⅞	85⅜	3,900
New-York Central	129⅝	129⅝	2,570
New-York Elevated	125½	123¾	425
New-York, L. E. & West.	45⅜	43⅞	51,250
N. Y., L. E. & West. pref.	70¼	69	400
Northern Pacific	33	32¾	300
Northern Pacific pref.	56½	55	1,700
Ohio and Mississippi	37½	35⅝	18,825
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75	74½	300
Ontario and Western	28	27	3,292
Oregon R. and Nav.	108¼	105	800
Pacific Mail	49⅞	44½	36,725
Ohio Central	26	25	2,205
Peoria, Dec. and Evans.	26½	25¾	600
Phila. and Reading	69½	68	3,500
Quicksilver pref.	73½	72	1,720
Standard Mining	31½	31	400
Sutro Tunnel	3	3	5,100
St. Louis and San Fran.	43½	42½	1,750
St. L. and San F. pref.	57¼	57½	100
St. Louis and Iron M.	60½	59	4,300
St. P. and S. City	42⅜	41½	1,150
St. P. and S. City pref.	78	78	100
Union Pacific	91¼	90¼	3,200
W. St. L. and Pacific	44½	43⅛	5,200
W. St. L. and Pacific pref.	68⅞	67¾	10,800
Western Union Tel.	111¼	107	30,575
United States Express	49	48¾	400
Total sales			346,599

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105½
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105⅛	105½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅝	103¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅝	107¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105⅞	105¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅝	106¾
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	125¾	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	125¾	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	125¾	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	125¾	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	..@485½	484¾@485
Demand	..@488¼	487⅞@488
Cable transfers	..@489	488¼@488½
Commercial	.. @ ..	483¼@483¾
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	485 @485½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520	519⅜@520⅝
Demand	516¼@517½	516¼@518¾
Cable transfers	..@515	..@516¼
Commercial	.. @ ..	522½@523⅛
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	520⅝@521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@519⅜	519⅜@520
Demand	515¾@517½	516¼@518¾
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520 @520⅝	520⅝@521¼
Demand	517½@518¾	518¾@518¾
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95¼	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95¼@ 95⅜	95⅜@ 95½
Commercial	.. @ ..	94 @ 94⅜
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	95 @ 95¼

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$151,018,803
Balances	4,869,369

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	63½	N. C., N. C. R. '83-4-5	115
Ala., class A, sm.	63	N. C., N. C. R., 7s, c. off.	95
Ala., class B, 5s	91	N. C., N. C. R., A. O.	115
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	72	N. C., N. C. R., 7s, c. off.	95
Ala., 6s, fd.	90	N. C., f. a., '66-1900	11
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	8	N. C., f. a., '68-98	11
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	8	N. C., n., J. J., '92-8	18
Conn. 6s, '83-4	106	N. C., n., A. O.	18
Ga. 6s, '80-86	101	N. C., C. R.	4
Ill. coup. 6s	100	N. C., sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	4
Ill. w. l.	100	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Ky. 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '86	109
La. 7s, cn., '14	50¾	S. C. 6s, a. M. 23, '69, nf.	5
La. 7s, cn.	48	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	36½
Mo. 6s, due '86	106	Tenn. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	31
Mo. 6s, due '87	107	T. 6s, n., n. s., '14	31
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Va. 6s, o.	21
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	Va. 6s, n., '66	21
Mo. A. or U., due '92	109	Va. 6s, n., '67	21
Mo. H. & St. J. due '94-5	110	Va. 6s, cn.	78
Mo. H. & St. J., due '86	106½	Va. 6s, x-mc.	53
Mo. H. & St. J., due '87	106	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s.	35
N. C. 6s, o.	29½	Va. 6s, def.	8
N. C. 6s, A. O.	29½	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	94¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	110	B. & E. n. 7s	118
B. H. & E. 1st 7s	56	B. & S. L. 7s	102
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	89½	L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	122
C. & O. p. m. f. '98	105	L. S. cn. r. 1st 7s	122
C. O. Sa. g. & R., int. d.	65	L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	116
C. & O. 6s, s. em.	63	L. S. cn. r. 2d 7s	117
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d.	44¼	L. S. cn. r. 1st 7s	132½
C. & A. 1st 7s	116	L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	110
C. & A. s. f. 6s	107	L. & N. cn. 7s	117
St. L. J. & C. 1st 7s	110	L. & N. cn. 7s	110
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109	L. & N. 2d 7s, r.	105
C. B. & Q. cn. 7s	121	L. & N., C. br. 7s	110
C. R. I. & P. 6s	117½	L. R. & M. 1st 6s	99
C. R. I. & P. 6s, r.	117	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	103½
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	97	Mich. C. cn. 7s	117
K. & D. M. 5s, ass.	97	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	110
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as.	108¼	Mo. K. & T. cn. as.	102½
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as.	106	H. & C. M. 7s 1st	108
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	108½	M. & O. n. 6s	101
L. & W. cn. gtd.	115	M. & C. & St. L. 1st 7s	110
L. & W. cn. gtd. as.	97	N. Y. C. & H. 6s, '83	106
L. D. & I. 7s	111	N. Y. C. & H. 1st 7s, c.	126
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	125	Oh. S. 1st int. s. 3 to 5	91
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D.	113	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	125
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $g. R. D.	113	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	125
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. d. 7s	113	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	114
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s	112½	O. & M. cn. 7s	114
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	109	O. & M. cn. 2d 7s	117
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 7s	109	O. & M. 1st Sp. div. 7s	80½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	115½	P. D. & E. 1st 6s	95
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	109	C. P. g. 6s	112½
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	100	C. P., C. & O. 1st 6s	105
M. & s. p. 1st L. D. ex.	109	C. P. L. G. 6s	105
M. & St. P. S. W. d. 1st 6s	100¼	C. P. L. g. 6s	105
M. & St. P. 1st s. La. C. & D.	52	W. P. 6s	105
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	109	S. P. of Cal. 1st 6s	100½
C. & N. W. int. 7s	107½	U. P. 1st 6s	112½
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	122	U. P. L. G. 7s	114
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	103	U. P. s. f. 8s	113
G. & C. ext. 7s	103	U. P. s. 1.	113
C. & N. W. gd. 7s	114	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	102
D. L. & W. 7s ex.	108	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	102
D. L. & W. 7s	117	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. A	96
M. & E. 1st 7s	128	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. B	75
M. & E. 2d 7s	104	S. P. of Mo. 1st 6s	101½
M. & E. 7s of 1900	103½	K. P. 1st 6s '95 xc.	103¾
M. & E. cstn 7s	104	K. P. 1st 6s '95 c. c.	116
M. & E. 7s of '71	113	K. P. inc. c. No. 11	78
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	109½	K. P. inc. c. No. 16	78
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	109	K. P. D. div. tr. as. c. c.	105
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	109⅞	K. P. D. div. tr. as. xc.	100
D. & H. c. 7s	113	K. P. D. div. 1st 6s, xc.	96
D. & H. c. 7s	113	T. & P. inc. 1st 6s	103
D. & H. 1st P. div. c. 7s	113	T. & P. 1. & 1. g. r. 7s	74
D. & H. 1st P. div. r. 7s	113	T. & P. cn. s. f. 7s	105
A. & S. 1st 7s	113	C. & P. 4th cn. s. f. 6s	108½
A. & S. 2d 7s	102	C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	80
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	103	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. as.	80
Erie 1st ext. 7s	129	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. a. s.	80
Erie 2d ext. 5s	105½	P. & R. inc. c. 7s	80
Erie 3d ext. 7s	105½	R. W. & O. 1st cn. 7s	68½
Erie 4th ext. 7s	104½	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	113½
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	117½	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	100
Long Dock 7s	116	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 2d 7s	109
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	122	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d pf. 7s	109
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d cn. 7s	90¾	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d in. 7s	92
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	106½	T. P. & W. p. c. 1st W. d.	130
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	109½	T. P. & W. 1st p. l. for. 2d	87
H. & T. C. 1st W. d. 7s	107	T. P. & W. 1st p. l. for. cn.	85
H. & T. C. 2d 7s	98	T. & W. 1st St. L. d. 7s	105½
H. & T. C. inc. & ind. 7s	98	T. & W. 2d ext. 7s	104¾
D. & S. C. 2d div. 7s	110	T. & W. eq. 7s	45
C. P. & M. 1st 7s	104	G. W. 1st 7s	107
I. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	73¼	G. W. 2d 7s	103½
I. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	62	Q. & T. 1st 7s	105
L. D. & M. 1st 7s	102½	St. L. K. & N. O. d. 1st 7s	114
L. & N. M. & M. 1st 7s	111	W. U. T. 7s, 1900	115
C. & T. s. f. 7s	109	S. V. W. W. 1st 6s	100
C., P. & A. 7s	116	O. R. & N. 1st 6s	98

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 16.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121	122
United Railroads of New-Jersey	159½	160
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅞	52
Reading Railroad	34¼	34⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52¼	52½
Catawissa Railroad preferred	50	50½
Northern Pacific Railroad	32¼	33
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	55½	56
Northern Central Railroad	32¼	33
Lehigh Navigation	36¾	37
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	19	19½
Hestonville Railway	22¼	22⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	16⅞	17½

The Directors of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company have declared a dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock, payable April 15.

All coupons due on the 1st prox., and the principal of all bonds due on that date, issued by the Railroad Equipment Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Clark, Post & Martin, No. 34 Pine-street, New-York, and E. W. Clark & Co., No. 35 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	8½	Justice	1⅛
Alta	3½	Leviathan	3-32
Argenta	11-16	Leopard	3-32
Belcher	3½	Mexican	13¼
Best & Belcher	8¾	Martin White	..
Bullion	3	Mono	7
Bodie	7¾	Mammoth	1
Belle Isle	1¼	McClinton	11-16
Boston Consolidated	..	Manhattan	29-32
Bulwer	1¾	Northern Belle	17¾
Black Hawk	13-16	North Bonanza	1-16
Belvidere	3¼	Noonday	3
California	3¾	North Belle Isle	11-32
Chollar	5⅞	Ophir	17½
Consolidated Virginia	3¾	Oro	1⅞
Crown Point	3⅝	Overman	5
Consolidated Pacific	3	Potosi	4
Caledonia	1¼	Raymond & Ely	..
Dudley	29-32	Savage	5½
Eureka Consolidated	17¾	Sierra Nevada	20¼
Exchequer	2⅝	South Bulwer	1½
Fairfax	7-16	Silver King	6½
Gould & Curry	5	Syndicate	1⅛
Grand Prize	1⅛	Silver Hill	27-32
Goodshaw	5-16	Tioga	3¾
Hale & Norcross	5¼	Tip Top	4¼
Hillside	1	Union Consolidated	36
Imperial	¾	Wales	5¼
Independence	1¼	Yellow Jacket	7¼
Julia Consolidated	1½		

The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	16¾	Cin., San. & Clev.	15¼
Boston Land	10¾	Eastern R. R.	42
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	115½	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. L. g. 7s	114	Calumet & Hecla	245
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	124	Copper Falls	12½
Atch. & Top. L. 5s	134	Duncan Silver	3½
Eastern R. R. 3½s	82	Franklin	14¼
Hartford & Erie 7s	57¼	International	55c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	134	Pewabic	63
Boston & Albany R. R.	142½	Quincy	38½
Boston & Maine R. R.	125	Ridge	7½
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	41¼	Silver Islet	12
Chi. C. Dub. & Minn.	66½	Madison Copper Mine	3

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—Hogs active and firm; Yorkers to Baltimores, $4 25@$4 45; mixed packing, $4 20@$4 35; butchers' to fancy, $4 50@$4 65; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Cattle fairly active; light and medium Steers, $4@$4 50; choice to fancy fat Steers scarce and wanted; would bring $5@$5 25; good to prime, $4 65@$4 90; feeders, $3 75@$4 15; fair to choice Cows and Heifers, $3@$3 75; fair to choice corn-fed Texas Steers, $3@$4; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 400 head. Sheep—Only common grades on market, which found sales, however, at good prices; shipping and butcher demand urgent; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 16.—Wool steady and firm; supply light for the demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 55c.@58c.; X, 55c.@58c.; medium, 62½c.@65c.; coarse, 55c.@58c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine or X and XX, 52½c.@55c.; medium, 60c.@62½c.; coarse, 54c.@55c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine, X and XX, 58c.@60c.; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, 58c.@67½c.; coarse do. do., 55c.@60c.; Canada Washed Combing, 55c.@60c.; Tub-washed—Choice, 68c.@70c.; fair, 63c.@65c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 45c.@47½c.; coarse do. do. do., 40c.@44½c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine, or X and XX, 38c.@40; medium, 45c.@47½c.; coarse, 40c.@43c. Dark Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 30c.@35c.; medium, 38c.@43c.; coarse, 33c.@37c. Oregon—Fine, 37c.@40c.; medium, 40c.@45c.; coarse 40c.@43c. New-Mexican and Colorado—Fine, 35c.@40c.; medium, 35c.@40c.; coarse, (carpet Wool,) 28c.@30c. Pulled—Extra Merino, 55c.@60c.; Super, 55c.@60c. Lambs' Super, 58c.@60c.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 16.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 19½ cash; $1 19½ bid, April; $1 20⅞ bid, May; sales at $1 18¼@$1 20½ April; No. 3 do., $1 09; Rejected, 90c. Corn easier; fresh, 37½c.@37⅝c. cash; 35⅞c.@36c., March; 36⅛c.@36⅜c. April; 39⅞c.@40c. May. Oats active, but lower, at 27c. cash; 34⅛c. May. Rye quiet but firm at 73c. Barley strong and higher at 77c.@78c. Pork dull, weak, and lower at $11 25@$11 30, cash; $11 25@$11 27½ April; $11 40@$11 42½ May. Lard steady, with a fair demand, at $7 10, cash; $7 12½ April; $7 22½ May. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Eggs, 9½c.@10c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 386,000 bushels; Oats, 73,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 232,000 bushels; Oats, 84,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat firmer and ½c. higher. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork fairly active and 5c. higher. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—Flour dull; Double Extra, $5 25@[illegible]; Triple do., $5 45 bid; Family, $5 60 bid; choice, $5 75 bid, cash; sales at $5 77½, March. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher, closing lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 21½@$1 22½, cash; $1 23½, March; $1 22½@$1 23⅝, April; $1 24½@$1 24½, May; No. 3 do., $1 20½@$1 24; No. 4 do., $1 10½ bid. Corn dull and drooping at 33⅝c. cash; 34⅛c. April; 37⅝c. May. Oats dull at 32c. cash; 33½c. May. Rye steady at 74c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 06. Pork dull; job lots, $11 80@$12 free on board; $11 92½@$11 95, June. Bulk-meats dull and lower, but nominal. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib, $7 12½@$7 15; Clear Sides, $7 32½@$7 35. Lard dull at $7 bid. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, none.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat in light demand; Spring grades neglected; sales, 1 car White Michigan at $1 36; 2 cars No. 1 White Michigan certificate at $1 34¼; 4 cars do. at $1 32. Corn firm; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Toledo at 49½c. on the track; 2,000 bushels do. new, in store, at 46⅞c.; 2,000 bushels and 5 cars No. 2 Toledo, on the track, at 49c. Oats steady; sales, 2 cars No. 1 White Michigan at 40c.; 400 bushels Mixed Western at 42c.; 1 car of White unsraded Michigan at 42½c. Barley quiet. Rye inactive. Mill-feed active and firm. Highwines—City-made quoted $1 08@$1 09. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 11¼c.; Oats, 6c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 560 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 126,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 16.—Flour dull; Family, $5 30@$5 [illegible]; Fancy, $5 25@$6 75. Wheat strong at $1 30; receipts, 4,500 bushels; shipments, 2,900 bushels. Corn in fair demand at 43c. Oats quiet, but firm at 38c. Rye dull at 84c.@85c. Barley quiet, but firm; extra No. 3 Fall, 78c.@80c. Pork dull at $11 00@$11 62½. Lard dull, but firm at $7 17½. Bulk-meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, $6 55; Clear Sides, $6 80. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Butter in fair demand; choice Western Reserve, 27c.@30c.; choice Central Ohio, 22c.@25c. Sugar steady; hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7½c.@8⅛c. Hogs active and firm; common, $3 50@$4 30; light, $4 35@$4 60; packing, $4 40@$4 65; butchers, $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 450 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 16.—Flour steady; clear, $6@$6 75; No. 1 Spring, $6 75@$6 95; Amber Winter, $6 70@$7 15; White Winter, $7@$7 25; Double Extra, $7 10@$7 35; new process, $7 75@$8 25; Graham, $6 75@$7; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat steady and unchanged; White State, $1 37; Red State, $1 40. Corn quiet and unchanged; Western Mixed, 55c.@57c. State, 53c. Barley firm; choice Canada held at 95c.; No. 1 Canada, 87c.; No. 2 Canada, 77c. Corn-meal steady and unchanged; bolted, $23; unbolted, $22. Mill-feed scarce and firm; Shorts, Shipstuffs, and Middlings, $20. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,700 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 775 bbls.; Barley, 4,500 bushels; Lumber, 85,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat opened steady, but closed weak and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 23; do. soft, $1 18; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash, $1 16¾; March and April, $1 16¾; May, $1 20¼; No. 3 do., $1 08¼; No. 4 do., $1 04¾; Rejected, 92c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2, 37½c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2, 32c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 73c. Barley quiet, but firm; No. 2 Spring, 57½c. Provisions dull and lower. Mess Pork, $11 30, cash and April. Lard dull and lower; prime Steam, $7 10, cash and April. Live Hogs quiet and steady at $4 20@$4 40. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 16.—Wheat dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 32; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 30; $1 32@$1 31; June, $1 30; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 25; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 32; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 30¾; No. 2 Red Mixed, $1 33. Corn dull; High Mixed, 45½c.; No. 2, spot, 45c.; April, 42⅞c.; May, 43c.; No. 2 White, 45½c.; Rejected, 42½c.; Damaged, 40c. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seed steady; prime, $4 20. At the close: Wheat weak; No. 2 Red Winter, May, $1 32½. Corn weak; High Mixed, 45⅞c.; No. 2 White, 42⅞c. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 50,000 bushels.

DETROIT, March 16.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales, 450 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat weak; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26⅝, spot and March; $1 27½, April; $1 28, May; June, sellers at $1 27½. Corn very firm and active; No. 1 Yellow, 46c.; High Mixed, 45½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 45c.; No. 2, 44c. Oats strong and advancing; No. 1 White, 40½c.; No. 2 do., 39c.; No. 1 Mixed, 38½c.; No. 2 do., 37½c. Clover-seed very dull and declining; prime, $4 10. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 2,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 900 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Flour quiet; Extra, $4 50@$5; Family, $5@$5 50; A No. 1, $5 75@$6; Fancy, $6 25@$6 50. Wheat firm at $1 25. Corn firmer; No. 2 White, 42½c.@43c.; do. Mixed, 42c.@42½c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 39c.@40c.; do. Mixed, 38c.@39c. Rye firmer at 89c. for No. 2. Hay steady at $17@$18 50. Pork quiet at $12 50. Lard steady; prime Steam, 7¼c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, $6 90. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c. Whisky firm at $1 04.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40c. Rosin steady at $1 15 for Strained; $1 17½ for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 20. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 75 for hard; $2 75 for yellow dip. Corn unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—Corn easier at 54c.@56c. Oats strong at 46c.@47c. Bran higher at $1 05. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New York sight, $2 50 ⅌ $1,000 premium; Bankers' Sterling, $4 86.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 16.—There has been less doing in Printing Cloths to-day, but, with a moderate inquiry, the market is very firm at previous quotations.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; Standard White, 7½c.

PEORIA, March 16.—Whisky steady at $1 05.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 16:

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of the Executor, the three-story brick building, two-story frame house, and two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 39 Cannon-st., west side, 100 feet south of Delancey-st., for $8,250, to John Fitzsimmons; also, foreclosure sale, Solomon Hanford, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 75, No. 19 West 3d-st., (Amity-st.,) north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., for $9,100, to A. C. Kingsland.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction three lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West 24th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 12th-av., for $10,500, to A. R. Eno. Also, partition sale, J. S. Williamson, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 22.7 by 124.9 by 18.1 by 24.1 by 4.6 by 100.8, No. 161 Broadway, west side, north of Liberty-st., and one lot 4.3 by 24.3, centre of block, in rear of No. 85 Liberty-st., for $127,500, to Greenwich Insurance Company. Also, foreclosure sale, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, sold the six-story brick building, with lot 25 by 50, No. 6 Bayard-st., north side, west of Forsyth-st., for $12,308, to Mary O'Neil. Also, similar sale, Frederick De P. Foster, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 58th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 10th-av., for $3,500 to Lewis L. Delafield, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of houses, with lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., south of Broome-st., adjourned to March 23; sale by Richard V. Harnett of lots on East 62d-st., corner of Avenue A, adjourned to March 29, and sale by Myer Blass, of house, with lot, No. 718 East 11th-st., west of Dry Dock-st., adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 16.

Delancey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75; Lisette Dumadal to Katti Raubitschek ... $13,000
Madison-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x80; Abram Nave and wife to Thomas Hindley ... 38,000
8th-av., No. 698, 25x100; William A. Dooley and wife to Frederick W. Vanderbilt ... 125,000
3d-av., s. w. corner of 158th-st., 25x100; Max Berver to Oswald Schultz ... 26,000
4th-av., n. e. corner of 109th-st., 100x106; the United States Life Insurance Company to Elizabeth Mechen ... nom.
4th-av., s. e. corner of 109th-st., 100.11x605; Terence Farley and others to Mary E. McCabe, 1-6 interest ... nom.
Same property; Same to Same, 1-12 interest ... nom.
8th-av., n. w. corner of 26th-st., 24.8½x100; also, n. s. 26th-st., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, and also plot No. 49 in the Cemetery of the Evergreens; John R. Flanagan and another, Executors, &c., to Kate L. Landy, ½ interest ... nom.
Same property; Same to Same, ½ interest ... nom.
38th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Edward G. Ripley and another to Henry Wenk ... 525
57th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.4; Eliza Graham to Jacob Levi ... 8,500
86th-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.8; Anderson Fowler and wife to Jane W. Beebe ... 29,000
89th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.8; Salome Loew to Christian Bliss ... 14,000
125th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Willis-av., 50x100; W. H. Willis, Jr., Referee, to Henry Seibert ... 450
4th-av., s. e. corner of 109th-st., 100.11x605; Terence Farley and others to Patrick Tracy, 1-6 interest ... nom.
Same property; Terence Farley and others to Samuel Whiteway, 5-12 interest ... nom.
William's Bridge road, s. s., 24th Ward, 246-1000 of an acre; John M. Cowan and wife to Peter Y. Sussing ... nom.
115th-st., n. s., 244.7 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.10x100.10; Kate A. Hawkins and husband to G. H. Hall ... 6,800
126th-st., n. s., 216 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11; S. W. Holcomb, Referee, to G. L. Demarest ... 4,150
Broome-st., n. s., 75.2 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 25x97.5; G. W. Wingate, Referee, to Louis Dejonge and another, Executors, &c. ... 18,000
New-av., n. w. corner of 105th-st., to n. s. 106th-st., 201.10x52x201.10x50; Amiston William to Peter Schreyer ... 13,000
111th-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.2x100.11; J. F. Treacy and wife to S. G. Wright ... 12,000
125th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 8th-av., to n. s. 126th-st., 25x199.10; Georgiana A. Soper (by guardian) to Eliza Pelham ... 2,436
Same property; William R. Soper and others to Eliza Pelham ... 5,565
147th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x99.11; Alexander Stuart and wife to Thomas Dugan, Jr. ... 2,500
1st-av., s. s., 80.11 ft. s. of 107th-st., 20x95; Anna Ruppert to Elizabeth Schreck ... 8,500
39th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.5; John Noble and wife to George G. Perkins ... 10,400
81st-st., n. s., 55 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 50x102.2; William McBirnie and wife to Lewis Lewis ... 10,000
96th-st., s. s., 234.1 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x95.9; Maria Wright to James C. Parrish ... 40,000
105th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Samson R. McGown to John H. Deane ... 3,000
8th-st., n. s., 230.4½ ft. e. of Avenue B, 26.7½x66.10; Gottfried Kroller and wife to Jacob Cohen ... nom.
Same property; Jacob Cohen and wife to Augusta C. Buge ... nom.
Virginia-st., 24th Ward, 75x125x72.9x125; R. Reilly, Sheriff, &c., to Samuel T. Knapp ... 35
Terrace-place, 23d Ward, Lot No. 147; Phebe J. Brooks and others to Simeon Kay ... 3,000
34th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x97.6; Jane G. Cunningham and others to Mary F. King ... 14,000
105th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.11; J. H. Deane and wife to Ann E. Davis ... 15,000
105th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Same to Same ... 3,500
3d-av., s. w. corner of 97th-st., 100.11x300; John R. Ward, Referee, to S. V. Hoffman ... 85,250
105th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.11; S. A. Fanning to John H. Deane ... 10,815
Same property; Samson R. McGown to Spencer A. Fanning ... 10,800
Terrace-place, 23d Ward, Lot No. 147; C. S. Benham and another, by guardian, to Simon Kay ... 2,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Sherwood, J. R., to Acker, Merrall & Condit; store and basement, s. e. corner of 6th-av. and 57th-st., 60x80, &c., 10 years, average rent ... 26,250

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bliss, C., to Salome Loew; s. s. 89th-st., w. of 8th-av., 1½ years ... $12,000
Breitenstein, Anna and husband to Charles Dorn and another; n. s. 22d-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years ... 3,000
Buge, Auguste C. and husband to J. Cohen; n. s. 8th-st., e. of Avenue B, installments ... 1,000
Davis, Ann E. and husband to J. H. Deane; s. s. 105th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months ... 8,846
Du Bois, E. and wife to G. C. Glactus; s. s. corner of Bergen and Westchester avs., 3 years ... 3,800
Baker, E. B. and wife to M. Dittenhoefer; n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 61st-st., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total ... 14,000
Gill, Catharine M., to P. Hauschen; n. s. Clinton-place, e. of University-place, 3 months ... 750
Gregory, R., and wife to Sarah Rosenberg; n. s. 9th-st., e. of Avenue C, 2 mortgages, 3 years, total ... 4,000
Hindley, T., and wife to P. Dater, Jr., Executor, &c.; w. s. Madison-av., s. of 66th-st., &c., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total ... 35,000
Hoguet, R., and wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company; No. 231 West 57th-st., 4 years ... 16,000
King, Mary F., and husband to Mary E. Cunningham; s. s. 34th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years ... 8,000
Mechen, Elizabeth, and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 4th-av., n. of 108th-st., 1½ years ... 6,000
Mechen, Elizabeth, and husband to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 111th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months ... 4,750
Montross, Lavinia H., to J. H. Moran; n. s. 121st-st., w. of Avenue A, 2 years ... 750
Pelham, Eliza, and husband to W. R. Soper and others; n. s. 125th-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year ... 2,466
Pelham, Eliza, and husband to W. R. Soper, as Guardian, &c.; same property, 1 year ... 2,334
Pettit, Isabella, and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n. s. 30th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 months ... 8,000
Schultz, O., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s. w. corner of 3d-av. and 158th-st., 1 year ... 12,000
West, R. and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 43 West Washington-place, 1½ years ... 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Amend, B., to F. Hillenbrand ... $10,000
Brown, William H., to M. Danziger ... 400
Dyer, Mary C., to P. Dater, Jr., Executor, &c. ... nom.
Montross, Lavinia H., to J. H. Moran ... 3,000
Ranny, Emma K., to Mary C. Dyer ... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWing medium-sized houses on Lenox Hill, now the most popular location, and at moderate prices:
No. 52 East 66th-st.
Nos. 40 and 60 East 67th-st.
No. 52 East 67th-st., corner Park-av., and
No. 24 East 68th-st.
Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or G. I. DOBLER, on the premises.

NO. 136 EAST 30TH-ST.—THIS FINE 25-foot high-stoop dwelling, 60 feet deep all the way up; lot 100 feet; independent walls, side lights, 12 rooms, fine order; terms easy; only $22,000. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—IMMENSE PRINTED list published daily. N. B.—Examine my list before buying elsewhere. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NO. 463 5TH-AV., fronting proposed Reservoir Park; modern cabinet finish; perfect order. CHAS. R. RABT, No. 183 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 53D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., one of the best medium-sized houses that we have ever offered. HALL, NIXON & MACDONALD, 51st-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—41ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FOUR-story, brown-stone; also, 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story, brown-stone; will sell low. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS and plots on 8th-av.; also entire fronts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS ON LENOX HILL for sale; also lots on adjoining streets. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; PAYS LARGELY; store and dwelling, south-west corner of 38th-st. and 1st-av. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following premises in the Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards:

ORCHARD-STREET—No. 7, lot 25x147; No. 13, lot 25x77.8; No. 33, lot 17.10x100; No. 35, lot 18x100.
ALLEN-STREET—No. 16, lot 22x50; No. 18, lot 23x50; No. 20, lot 23.8x50; No. 22, lot 23x50.
ORCHARD-STREET—No. 102, lot 25x87.6.
HESTER-STREET—No. 41, lot 25x100.
NORFOLK-STREET—No. 75, lot 25x100; Nos. 91 and 93, lots, taken together, 50x100.
FOURTH-AVENUE—Lot on easterly side of 4th-av., 75 feet 9 inches north of 97th-st., 25.2x100.
DELANCEY-STREET—No. 134, lot 25x46.11.
BROOME-STREET—No. 117, lot 25x100; No. 115 Broome and 15 Willet-st., together, 25x100.
COLUMBIA-STREET—No. 27, lot 21.10½x100; No. 63, lot 25x100.
GOERCK-STREET—No. 75, lot 18x59; No. 77, lot 18x59.
RIVINGTON-STREET—No. 321, lot 24.8x84.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent.

For maps and further particulars, apply to GILBERT & CAMERON, Attorneys for Executor, No. 37 Wall-st.; to A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st., or to EDW. GRIMM, Agent for Executor, No. 102 Orchard-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, if not previously sold.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—North-east corner, size 98 feet on Broadway by 140 feet on 39th-st., with all the improvements thereon.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Five lots, south-west corner, 99 feet 11 inches on 5th-av. by 120 feet on 126th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—East side, 24 feet 11 inches north of 127th-st., 75 feet front on 5th-av. by 119 feet deep, with the two dwelling houses thereon; also,

Ten Dyckman lots, of 100 and 150 feet deep, on Hawthorne-st. and Post-av. Maps now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 18 WEST 39TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, NO. 18 WEST 39TH-ST., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 22x98.9.

Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock only, and by permit from auctioneers.

AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AYRES ESTATE.—Examine two full front, five-story brick avenue buildings, Nos. 766 and 768 10th-av., corner of 52d-st., including four well-rented stores; very productive; best location on the avenue. To be sold on Friday, March 19, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, peremptory.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Nos. 43 and 45 WOOSTER-ST., (50x100,) is adjourned, on account of the storm, till MARCH 23, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, at 12, at Sales-room, No. 1 RUTGERS-PLACE, 26x100; rents for $1,200; well built and in fine order.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THREE HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses, Nos. 111, 121, and 123 East 72d-st.; these houses are built in the very best manner as an investment, and are handsomely finished throughout; watchman on premises; no permits required. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 5th-av. and 19th-st.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV., 49TH-ST.—EXTRA-size, magnificently-furnished establishment to lease to acceptable private family only; ample wine and servants' rooms. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

TO LET CHEAP—TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, Madison-av., near 60th-st.; neighborhood unsurpassed; perfect order; possession May 1; can be seen by permit only. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

ASSORTMENT OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES. Printed lists. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE RESIDENCES TO LET.—A new printed list may be had on application. E. W. WILLIAMS, West 47th-st., one door from 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

FOURTEENTH-ST., SOUTH-EAST CORNER 5th-av.—Magnificent large plot of BUSINESS PROPERTY to lease for a term of years. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine-st. or 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, in the new iron-front building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., the third loft, 50x100; well lighted, Otis's elevators, steam heaters, water, and gas; will be rented very low. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th-st.

TO LET—FOUR LARGE LOFTS, NOS. 25 AND 27 Vesey-st., with L, No. 9 Church-st.; steam power can be obtained if desired; would be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and Broadway, three elegant lofts, 25x50; splendid light; great bargain; also, three lofts on Canal-st., near Broadway. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 38 Broadway.

TWO SPLENDID LOFTS TO LET ON Broadway, 40x200, in new iron building, opposite Astor-place. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90, NO. 188 West Houston-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—A BEAUTIFUL NEW corner house, a grand location for a physician. Address No. 424 Clinton-av. Also, three new brown-stone houses on Brevoort-place, near the Brevoort mansion, trimmed in walnut, $11,000 and $7,500; and one on Vanderbilt-av., near Green-av., $4,500; these houses in a corresponding location in New-York would cost $40,000; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER AND Real Estate Broker, 5½ Pine-st., N. Y., has prompt buyers at low prices for Brooklyn lots, and acre property in Kings Co. Call or send diagrams with lowest prices.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE FINE ESTATE OF THE LATE HENRY BALL, IN ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, is offered for sale. This property consists of 15 acres in the best part of this city, with one of the finest orange groves in the State. The buildings were completed in 1874, and include greenhouses, ice-houses, &c. The dwelling-house is lighted by gas, and water is supplied by a windmill. Apply to FRANK W. WILDES, No. 70 Washington-st., Boston, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

LARGE ESTATE FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—Half value; terms to suit; has been foreclosed; concrete residence; 22 acres, (terraced;) highest land commanding extensive views; best neighborhood; accessible; macadamized avenues to three depots; suitable for country seat, institution, or subdivision. Apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York. (Orange, N. J., real estate, specialty.)

FOR SALE—ON RYE NECK, WESTCHESTER County, fine house, cottage, boat-house, and 15 acres of land; large water frontage. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A HANDsome house, in good order; 12 rooms; pleasant surroundings; stable, &c.; $8,000; terms easy. Inquire of the agents at Montclair, or of O. P. ROGERS, No. 384 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

RYE NECK.—TO LET, FOR THE SEASON OR term of years, furnished or unfurnished, gentleman's residence, with modern improvements, three acres of land, extending to the harbor. JAMES BIRCHETT, No. 3 Broad-st.

SARATOGA.—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED houses for the watering season, near all the principal hotels. Apply soon to W. C. JONES, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 54.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A STRICTLY FIRST-class unfurnished house, between Madison and 6th avs. and 35th and 59th sts.; none but principals need answer; any one having such a house that they wish well taken care of can address T. T. MORE, No. 30 Warren-st.

WANTED—LOWER PART OF HOUSE SUITAble for a small family; location between 4th and 7th avs., 10th and 30th sts.; rent must be low. Address DENTIST, No. 13 West 10th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT BARGAINS, FOR PROMPT BUYers, New-York City lots, and acre property in Westchester County. Call on or send diagrams, with lowest prices, to JERE JOHNSON, Jr., No. 5½ Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family; no objection to do fine washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 1,606 Broadway. No cards.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY two Protestant girls (sisters) in a first-class family; one as chamber-maid and plain sewing, and one as waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 241 West 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO WASHING.—By a young girl, in a private family. Call, for two days, from 10 till 2, at No. 13 East 28th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, in private family; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 31st-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHWOMAN; understands all kinds of first-class English and French cooking; can get up receptions and parties; can give first-class references as such from private families. Call or address, for three days, M. C., No. 117 West 30th-st., meat market.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; GOOD PLAIN cook; willing to do coarse washing in private family; good City references. Address H. S., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will give entire satisfaction in a private family; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 263 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; NO OBjection to a first-class boarding-house; seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 317 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; ENGAGEments solicited by day or week; private families; references. Address Competent, Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER OR LIKE IN HOTEL or Institution, by an American woman; best references. Address M. L., No. 92 East 14th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl for general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 371 West 52d-st.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FAMILY AS janitress of flats, or take care of houses now, or will wait till May; best references. Address M. D., No. 173 West 48th-st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSERY GOVERNESS—By a French person for young lady or growing children; competent to teach them French; good seamstress; no objection to going in the country; best reference given. Address P. L., No. 326 West 43d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER and hair-dresser; thoroughly understands the duties of maid; 12 months in the country. Address M. Y., No. 305 West 20th-st.; ring four times.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A girl; willing, obliging, and competent in her duties; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 266 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH COMPETENT PERson desires to meet a family to go to Europe; would take charge of grown children; best reference. Address M. S., No. 105 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family, or would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 781 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 212 East 37th-st., for two days; no cards.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY young girl; thoroughly understands her business; three years' City reference. Call at No. 679 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS first-class laundress in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 210 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 237 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH girl. Call or address Anna, No. 149 East 22d-st.

MAID.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WHO HAS been with her present employer for two years, wishes to return to Europe in April or May as maid to a family, in compensation for her passage-money; is never seasick. Address Elise, care of Mrs. P. M., Babylon Post Office, Long Island.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced French person as infant's or young children's nurse; understands thoroughly the care and management of an infant and bringing it up on the bottle; several years' City references; wages $25. Call at or address No. 320 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH GIRL as nurse, and to assist in other work; willing and obliging. Call at No. 237 West 16th-st., top floor, for two days.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO TAKE full charge of infant from birth, or as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., third floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; CAN CUT and fit, also take care of grown children or wait on lady. Call, three days, no cards, at No. 316 East 33d-st., second floor.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—FOR INVALID elderly lady, and sew. Address Mrs. Wilson, Box No. 274 Yonkers, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as monthly or sick nurse; best reference; country no objection. Address Nurse, No. 455 West 52d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO DOES NOT speak any English as nurse. Call before noon on Mrs. Baudelman, at Florence House, 18th-st. and 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough seamstress; would like to wait on a lady or grown children, or would go by the week or month; best City reference. Call at No. 171 East 33d-st.; ring bell three times.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Can cut, fit; would assist with children, or travel; can run Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objections to the country; reference. Call at No. 149 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent family seamstress and assist with chamber-work; operates different machines; best City references. Call at No. 50 East 41st-st.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT waitress in private family; four years' reference from last place. Call at 128 East 41st-st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN private family; best reference City from last employers. Call at private stable, No. 2 West 13th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON gent's or family washing at home, or go out by day; shirts done in Troy style. Address M. L., No. 327 West 33th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; willing to go out day's work; good house-cleaner; good reference. Call at No. 252 7th-av., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN FAMIlies' washing, or go out by the day. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; gents' and families' washing done up in first-class style; reference first-class. No. 269 West 47th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing or house-cleaning. Mrs. Cary, No. 515 West 45th-st.

MALES.

BODY SERVANT.—BY A COLORED MAN OF good appearance, age 23, as body servant to an invalid or an elderly gentleman; can give the best of references. Address L., Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; UNderstands the care and management of a first-class establishment, as reference will show; over seven years with last employer; married; no incumbrance; will make himself useful. Address L., No. 105 East 33d-st., fourth floor.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY GERMAN married man, no children; man experienced coachman; careful driver; good gardener; can milk; wife cook and first-class laundress; very best references from last employer. Call or address, for two days, A. D. L., No. 410 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; SINGLE; understands thoroughly horses, carriages, &c., and raising cattle and sheep; plain gardening; good mower; not afraid to work. Address W. N., Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for married coachman; is sober, faithful, and obliging; disengaged 1st of April; 10 years' City reference; highly recommended by past and present employers. Call on or address H. S., No. 166 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; good careful driver; can milk; understands gardening; will be highly recommended by his last employer. Address K., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; is willing and obliging and strictly sober; has eight years' very best City reference from last employer. Call on or address Coachman, No. 144 6th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCANDINAVIAN; STRICTly sober, competent, experienced man in his business; can be seen with present employer. Call or address M. N., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SOBER, steady man; willing and obliging; can milk; reference from last employer. Address P. W., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPErience, who can give the best reference to any gentleman wanting first-class man. Address J., No. 51 West 18th-st., in the feed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; eight years' first-class City reference. Address P. C., No. 100 West 31st-st., harness store.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PRACtical English farmer and gardener to take charge of a gentleman's place; thorough knowledge of his business; wife competent to take charge of dairy if required; best reference given. Address J. W., No. 114 Chambers-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his profession in all its branches; has had extensive experience in charge of greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens, and general management of a gentleman's place; English; married, no family; best reference. Address J. L., Box No. 217 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant man as practical gardener; considerable experience in taking full care of a gentleman's place; is married; no family; very best City and country reference. Address J. H., Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for a very competent man as farmer and gardener; wife understands the care of milk and butter; the very best of references for the past six years. Address Fritz Wirtz, care James S. Myers, Box No. 3,038 New-York Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL Scotchman of long experience in the management of greenhouses, graperies, also farming, &c., raising of stock, and the general management of a first-class place; married, no incumbrance. Address Scotchman, No. 114 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARried) as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, lawns, &c.; is a good propagator; can come well recommended. Address C. M., Gardener, No. 118 Cedar-st., Springfield, Mass.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH one child; is thoroughly competent in all branches of his business; is sober and industrious, and has first-class reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GARdener; single; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, hotbeds, &c., thoroughly; first-class references. Address A. B., No. 1,471 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, vegetables; first-class City recommendations. Address, for one week, J. M., No. 6 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands care of horses, and will make himself generally useful; low wages; good reference. Address B. N., Box No. 229 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (ENGLISH;) thoroughly understands the business; greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and flowers; good references. Address M. R., Box No. 228 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; 12 years' reference. Address Florist, No. 206 West 36th-st.

JANITOR, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman as janitor; has first-class references as to honesty and sobriety; is handy with tools; gentlemen can be seen in New-York. Address C. Paul, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

SEXTON.—SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SATISfactory references. Address X., Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET OR ATTENDANT.—BY A YOUNG colored man as valet or attendant to an invalid; can give good recommendations from previous employer. Address G., Box No. 299 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITER, where there is a parlor-maid; best City reference. Address H. G. T., No. 159 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in store.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; speaks three languages; understands his duties thoroughly as such; good City references. Address Franck, No. 201 West 16th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter (Protestant) in private family; two years in last place in City. Call or address J. Benz, No. 243 East 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—TO FILE NEWSPAPERS; wages, $3 a week; must be strong, City, possess a good common school education, and write a good hand. Apply, by letter only, to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st.

AN OFFICE BOY—ABOUT 12 YEARS OF AGE, for broker's office; must reside with parents in New-York City and be a fair writer. Address in own handwriting, H., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BUTLER; LIBERAL wages; replies must state experience and references, which must be of highest order. Address BUTLER, Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON FARM ON Long Island, (Protestant,) and to take charge of cattle, whose wife will attend to care of dairy. Inquire of Mr. WEEBER, seed store, No. 125 Chambers-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, diamonds, and jewelry. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

CASH.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware, bought and sold best, at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway. Near 29th-st.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of large value; also, every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping; all at low rates.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO rent. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFIN, No. 85 East 41st-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

STABLE TO LET.—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 103 West 47th-st. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$75,000 WANTED TO INCREASE THE facilities in a manufacturing business connected with wholesale grocery houses; goods in constant demand. I. E. SAYRE, No. 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALGERIA......Wednesday, March 17, 2 A. M.
[illegible]......Wednesday, March 24, 8 P. M.
ABYSSINIA......Wednesday, March 31, 8:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA......Wednesday, April 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell...Thur., March 18, 10:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving......Sat., March 27, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings...Thurs., April 1, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING......TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA......TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN......TUESDAY, April 13, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA......TUESDAY, April 20, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING......TUESDAY, April 27, 7 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, April 17, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..Th., Mr. 18, 11 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA...Thu., Mar. 25, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, R. Joucla....Thursday, March 18, 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle......Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul......Wednesday, April 7, 3 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—Steamer AMERIQUE, Capt. Joucla, will leave on THURSDAY, March 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of Wednesday, 17th inst.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

NECKAR...Sat., March 20 | MAIN......Sat., April 3
ODER......Sat., March 27 | MOSEL......Sat., April 10

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin......$100
Second Cabin......60
Steerage......30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30. OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia...March 20, noon | Anchoria......April 3, noon
Bolivia...March 27, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia...April 10, 5 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria...March 20, noon | Alsatia...March 27, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA...Thurs., March 18 | FRISIA......Thurs., April 1
WIELAND, Thurs. March 25 | WESTPHALIA, Th. April 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
ROTTERDAM......Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN......Wednesday, March 24
SCHIEDAM......Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks:)
The Queen, S. Mar. 20 12 M. | Greece, S. Mar. 27, 6 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat. Mar. 27, 6 A. M. | Spain, S., April 3 12:30 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st. At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett......Wednesday, March 17
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton...Saturday, March 20

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway. C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY...Saturday, March 20, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, March 20, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship AUSTRALIA......Saturday, April 10, noon.

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY. G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M. FOR HAVANA DIRECT. AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA. Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) M. Mch. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., April 1
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. April 3

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. March 29 & April 19 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 6 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice, Wed., March 24
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. [illegible]......Sat., April 3

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE....WEDNESDAY, March 17
Steamer CHARLESTON......SATURDAY, March 20

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST. For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, March 18
S. S. NIAGARA......Saturday, March 27
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

PANTS TO ORDER, $4 TO $10.—NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

IRON RAILS.

CLARK, POST & MARTIN, NO. 34 PINE-ST., Importers OF Steel and Iron Rails, Old Rails, Wrought Scrap, Spiegel and Bessemer Pig Iron. E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia. F. A. V. POST. A. E. MARTIN.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE. AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 and 9:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:35, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 5:30, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glens Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SPRING OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER in the most fashionable manner from $15. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JANE E. VOORHEES against OWEN KENNEHAN, William E. McPherson, Ann Engles, and Stephen Engles, her husband; Mary Ann McKenna and Edward McKenna, her husband; Nathan Miller, and Mistress Miller, his wife; George S. Pitt, John J. Pitt, Thomas F. Pitt, and others.—Trial to be had in Kings County.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 14th, 1879. CHAS. J. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 213 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

To the defendants Ann Engles and Stephen Engles, her husband; Mary Ann McKenna and Edward McKenna, her husband; Nathan Miller, and Mistress Miller, his wife; George S. Pitt, John J. Pitt, and Thomas F. Pitt, and each of them above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. C. E. Pratt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the twenty-first day of February, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1880. CHAS. J. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorney. f25-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER and GEORGE H. ROBINSON, plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN FARREL and WILLIAM M. BABBOTT, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 16, 1880. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Post Office and office address, Number 52 Wall-street, New-York City, New-York.

To the Defendant, Franklin Farrel: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles Daniels, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the sixteenth day of March, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1880. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE. mh17-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM C. WETMORE, Plaintiff, against GERTRUDE A. LEVIE, George Smith, Emery Thayer, Marx Levy, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 15th, 1880. R. C. WETMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 9 Pine-street, New-York City.

To Marx Levy, defendant, above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 10th day of February, 1880, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, County, and State.—Dated February 10th, 1880. f11-law6wW R. C. WETMORE, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES E. MAXWELL, plaintiff, against THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, defendant.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he was duly appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the defendant, The Ridgewood Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New-York, by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 2d day of March, 1880, and entered in the Clerk's office of Kings County on that day, and that all persons indebted to said defendant are hereby required to render an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said defendant are hereby required to deliver the same; and all creditors of the defendant are hereby required to deliver their respective accounts and demands; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of such defendant are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber, at his office, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1880.—Dated March 4, 1880. WILLIAM S. LOW, Receiver, &c. [illegible], Attorney for Receiver, 102 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1880.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1879:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879......$3,699,066 58
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879......1,671,981 91
Total amount of marine premiums......$5,371,048 49

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879......$3,875,101 20
Losses paid during the same period......$1,524,331 04
Returns of premiums and expenses......$840,736 77

The company has the following assets, viz:
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks......$9,373,558 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise......1,307,900 00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at......500,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable......1,522,826 35
Cash in bank......231,455 16
Total amount of assets......$12,437,739 51

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 40 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of May next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JAMES LOW, DAVID LANE, GORDON W. BURNHAM, A. A. RAVEN, WM. STURGIS, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, BENJAMIN H. FIELD, JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, THOMAS F. YOUNGS, C. A. HAND, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM H. WEBB, CHARLES P. BURDETT, HORACE GRAY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, JOHN ELLIOTT, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, ROBT. B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, GEORGE W. LANE, EDWIN D. MORGAN, ROBERT L. STUART, JAMES G. DE FOREST, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, WILLIAM BRYCE, WILLIAM H. FOGG, PETER V. KING, THOS. B. CODDINGTON, HORACE K. THURBER, WILLIAM DEGROOT, HENRY COLLINS, JOHN L. RIKER.
J. D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President. A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

AMERICAN MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

To be organized under the auspices of the MINING TRUST COMPANY.

TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS WILL BE ADMITTED on the 5th day of April, 1880, upon payment of $1,000 each, and $100 in advance for dues for the first year.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS desire to act as promptly and understandingly as possible upon applications, and will therefore be glad to receive by or before the 15th day of March such references as applicants may desire to offer.

THE COMMITTEE WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for 300 seats in said Stock Exchange, which carry with them a share in the Mining Trust Company, and which will be sold at $5,000 each.

ALL APPLICATIONS AND REFERENCES should be addressed to the "Committee on Admissions," at the office of the Mining Trust Company, No. 115 Broadway, New-York City.

L. M. LAWSON, Chairman of Committee.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE

Denver, South Park and Pacific RR. Co.

DUE 1905.

Coupons May and November. Registration of Bonds provided.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard, or in London or Frankfort, at the option of the holder.

Issue limited to $12,000 per mile of completed road in actual operation.

The official returns for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, show net earnings of......$462,283 58
The interest on the bonds for the same period amounted to......48,720 00

For sale by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 26 Nassau-st.

MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK......LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

116	1668	3502	5167	6158	7485	8017
141	1699	3593	5228	6265	7488	8088
556	1706	3677	5261	6409	7509	8206
582	1716	3977	5343	6448	7528	8261
670	1777	4091	5738	6490	7564	8285
1147	2063	4197	5775	6658	7602	8366
1279	2145	4375	5839	6749	7605	8478
1367	2637	4412	5842	6824	7758	8525
1411	2675	4684	5846	7048	7812	8550
1521	2697	4939	5978	7066	7819	....
1581	2748	5103	6005	7383	7954	....
1646	3227	5138	6127	7421	8004	....

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Next door to the Stock Exchange. UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

Connected by private telegraph and telephone. MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission.

Deposits received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances.

Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the Stock Exchange, insures the execution of orders the instant received. The senior partner attends the Board and gives this department his personal attention.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE AGREEMENT dated November 27, 1878, under which nearly all the shares of stock of the ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY have been transferred to us, as Trustees of the stock trust therein mentioned, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the said railway company has notified us that it claims that the time has arrived when, according to the provisions of said agreement, the said stock trust is to terminate, and that in our opinion it is so, and that we intend to take action accordingly by transferring the said shares of stock to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for distribution, after the publication of this notice, for the time and in the manner prescribed by the said agreement in that behalf.—Dated New-York, March 13th, 1880.

Trustees: ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, SAMUEL G. WARD, THOMAS ALLEN, NELSON M. BECKWITH, CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of Atchison, Colorado, and Pacific Railroad Co. First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

WANTED.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Bonds and Stock.
Atlanta and Charlotte R. R. Stock and Bonds.
Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Stock.

We make a specialty of buying and selling Southern securities of all kinds. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FRITZ LEWIS, 37 Second-st., Baltimore, Md.

References—John S. Norris, Pres't First N. Bank, and Robert Mickle, Cashier of N. Union Bank of Md., Baltimore.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, WEDNESDAY, March 17, At 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
$5,000 State of New-Hampshire 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, July 1, 1880.
$15,000 United Railroad and Canal Company of New-Jersey 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1901.
$10,000 State of Maryland 6 per cent. Registered Bonds, redeemable after Dec. 31, 1885.
$21,000 Jersey City 5 per cent. Funded Debt Bonds, 1909.

CONNECTICUT WESTERN FORECLOSURE. Holders of first mortgage bonds, or of bonds and preferred stock, desiring to protect their interests, which have for several years past been in charge of ex-Gov. Holley, ex-Mayor Allyn, and others, and participate in reorganization, will address WM. P. TUTTLE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Exchange-place, New-York, in behalf of bondholders.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President. BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, Vice-Presidents. C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
SAM'L D. BABCOCK, JOHNATHAN THORNE, ISAAC N. PHELPS, JOSIAH M. FISKE, CHAS. G. LANDON, EDMUND W. CORLIES, FRED'K H. COSSITT, WM. H. APPLETON, GUSTAV SCHWAB, DAVID DOWS, MARTIN BATES, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, JAMES P. WALLACE, BENJ. B. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. LANE, JACOB D. VERMILYE, GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER, ROSWELL SKEEL, A. A. LOW, AMOS R. ENO, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. H. WEBB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, PERCY R. PYNE, HENRY F. SPAULDING, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, (ESTABLISHED 1860,) Stock and Bond Broker, No. 70 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTS—Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Stock. Brunswick Land Company of Georgia. Cameron Coal Company's Stock. New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Stock and Convertible Bonds. Fayette County (Ky.) Bonds. Illinois State, City, and County Bonds. Kansas State, City, and County Bonds. New-Jersey Southern Railroad Stock. Missouri State, City, and County Bonds. Missouri Pacific Railroad, (old stock,) Mexican Bonds, (Corlies & Woodhouse.) New-York State, City, Town, and County Bonds. Rochester and State Line Railroad Firsts. Texas State, City, Town, and County Bonds.

FOR SALE—Accessory Transit Stock of Nicaragua. Central American Transit Stock of Nicaragua. Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Stock. Consolidated 7 per cent. Town Bonds of Westfield, Northfield, and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y. City of Beardstown (Ill.) 7 per cent Bonds. Illinois Midland Railroad Firsts. Silver Nugget Mining and Milling Stock. Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Stock, First and Second Mortgage Bonds. Chicago and South-western Railroad Stock. Illinois, Missouri and Texas Railroad Firsts. New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Firsts.

Dubuque and Dakota Railroad

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, DUE IN 1919.

ISSUED AT THE RATE OF $10,000 PER MILE. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, with full guarantee of THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R.R. CO. WHICH HAS FOR MANY YEARS EARNED AND REGULARLY PAID SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS UPON ITS SHARE CAPITAL OF $5,000,000.

A limited amount of this first-class security for sale by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

HOLDERS OF GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD bonds, guaranteed by the State of South Carolina, who desire to become parties to an agreement and plan of reorganization can do so by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company in New-York, and signing said agreement on or before 1st April next. Committee of Bondholders: FREEMAN CLARKE, H. B. PLANT, WM. H. BRAWLEY.

EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Pursuant to the terms of lease of the EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY to the CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY, holders of INTEREST CERTIFICATES are notified that the same are now exchangeable for Preferred Stock on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Copies of the lease may be obtained on application to WILLIAM O. EGLESTON, No. 11 Broad-st.

UNDER AN ORDER OF HONORABLE William G. Choate, Judge, George S. Grinnell & Co., creditors of Cornelius S. Bushnell, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, through H. N. Camp, Auctioneer, on the 25th day of March, 1880, at 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, 31 bonds of the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad Company, for $1,000 each. mh8-law3wW

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. ALDEN GAYLORD, No. 33 Wall-st.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA and Highgate Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN FONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st.; stockholders bring stock.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

ANCIENT BANKING & ANCIENT POLITICS in the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of this afternoon, will be found interesting to Bankers & Politicians.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER OF THE BEST material at any price from $15 to $40. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1880.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) has this day been declared upon the stock of the company; also, an additional dividend of ONE PER CENT. from the earnings of previous years invested in lands and now realized, both payable on the 15th day of April next to stockholders of record at the closing of books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on the 16th day of April next. J. B. DUMONT, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 51. The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending March 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of March inst. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the afternoon of the 20th day of March inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of April next. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 15. The regular monthly dividend of Thirty Cents per Share has been declared for February, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 25th inst. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst. H. B. PARSONS, Ass't Secretary.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX., AND the principal of all bonds due on that date, issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the offices of CLARK, POST & MARTIN, 34 Pine-st., New-York. E. W. CLARK & CO., 35 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. March 16, 1880. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREEN MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 9. The Board of Trustees have this day declared a monthly dividend of FIVE CENTS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this company for the month of February, payable on the 25th inst. Transfer-books close on the 18th, and reopen on the 27th of March. L. D. CORTRIGHT, Secretary.

PRINCE ALBERT SUITS MADE TO ORDER, English and French Diagonals, $30 to $38. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,

SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO. Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped GEORGIA PITCH PINE. 76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA. 116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK. Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

T. M. STEWART, the STEAM CARPET CLEANER, 326 7th-av. The recent fire in adjoining building only caused a short delay, and he is now ready to receive orders and attend to them with the promptitude of the past 16 years. Send for circular.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, RAGS, ROPE and BAGGING, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER, TYPE METAL, ELECTROTYPE PLATES, STEREOTYPE PLATES, TIN FOIL, TEA LEAD, and OLD METAL of every description. Orders by mail punctually attended to. Will send to any part of the City or suburbs. STOCKWELL, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES. The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER OF EAST 20TH-ST.—Elegant suite of rooms second floor, overlooking park; also others, double and single, with board.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A small family will let elegant third floor; private table if desired. Address J. C., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 18 EAST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Large room, with first-class board, for single gentleman.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER OF 34TH-ST.—Front rooms, second, third, and fourth floors, with or without board.

NO. 275 MADISON-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms; second floor; private table. References exchanged.

AN ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR FRONT; table unexceptionable; reference. No. 35 East 12th-st., opposite Irving, Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, rooms on third floor, No. 70 West 127th-st.; references.

FIFTEENTH-ST., FACING STUYVESANT Park, No. 238 East.—Large rooms, all conveniences, well furnished, with board.

NO. 64 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board; house, location first-class; references; no moving in May.

SPRING OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER in the most fashionable manner from $15. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 10TH-ST.—Handsome front third-floor rooms; superior board.

NO. 365 5TH-AV.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, with or without board, in a small family.

NO. 3 PARK-AV.—ELEGANT SECOND-FLOOR, with excellent table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 287.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite from April 1, with private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ELEGANT BEDROOM AND PARLOR, just vacated; handsomely furnished, fire, gas, and all conveniences; small and large rooms also. No. 9 West 28th-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A private family will let to a physician their back parlor; references. Address M. D., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER OF THE BEST material at any price from $15 to $40. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only, at No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, ON THE SEA.—Most delightful Summer resort in the country; elegant and quick communication by Long Island Railroad; do you love your family? study their comfort and hire a furnished cottage there for the season; no malaria, no mosquitoes. Address P. O. Box No. 2,104.

PANTS TO ORDER, $4 TO $10.—NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

16TH-ST., EAST OF UNION-SQUARE, N. Y. Unsurpassed in all its appointments. THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS, 1880. Spring Opening of Paris Millinery ON THURSDAY, MARCH 18. MME. GALOUPEAU, No. 53 East 10th-st., New-York.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING OF McELHINNEY & VON HOESEN, No. 24 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19. Magnificent display of trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats of the latest French and American designs.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! ORGANS $30 upward; PIANOS $140 upward, LITTLE USED, good as new; WARRANTED NEW PIANOS and ORGANS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices. Monthly installments received; also for Rent. HORACE WATERS & Co., 826 B'way, cor. 12th-st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE. Send for circular.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.—FOR SALOON Steamers, Tugs, Barges, and Glen Island, Hudson, Alpine, Alcazar Park, and Highland Park Groves, apply at Pier No. 18 North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts.

EUROPE AND THE HOLY LAND—1880.—The best Excursions ever planned. Send for pamphlet. E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (INDORSED PROPOSALS for Sugar, Coffee, &c., as the case may be,) addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York City, will be received up to 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing the following articles for the Indian service, viz: 475,000 pounds of light-brown sugar; 241,500 pounds of Rio coffee; 400 pounds of Oolong tea; 4,700 pounds of tobacco; 120 sets of double harness with, and 100 sets without, breeching, and 331 farm wagons, (140 three and a quarter inch, at Chicago, 25 of which with California brake and 115 with ordinary brake; 60 three-inch and 36 two and three-quarter inch, at Kansas City; 50 three and a quarter inch, at Sioux City; 20 three and a quarter inch, at Ortonville, Minnesota, and 25 three and a quarter-inch, at Detroit, Michigan, all with brake.) Bidders for wagons will state separately the price each for top-box, spring-seat, and bows and 10-ounce duck covers.

Contractors for sugar, coffee, tea, and tobacco will be required to make delivery immediately upon the approval of their contracts, and those for wagons and harness within thirty days thereafter. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected if deemed for the best interests of the Government, and the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any article named above, and the further right to increase or diminish the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per centum.

Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check on draft upon some United States depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which check or draft shall be for not less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a contract, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms of his bid; otherwise, to be returned to the bidder. *Bids not accompanied by a certified check or draft will not be considered.* No special form for bids is prescribed. E. J. BROOKS, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PASCAGOULA RIVER, MISS. U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, MOBILE, Ala., March 3, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Dredging at the mouth of the Pascagoula River, Miss., will be received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, April 10, 1880. Information and blanks necessary for bidders can be had by application to this office. A. N. DAMRELL, Capt. of Engineers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORTIMER D. CONKLIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Mortimer D. Conklin, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 25th day of March, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. mh3-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. TELFORD, JOHN M. TELFORD, and WILLIAM S. SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George A. Telford, John M. Telford, and William S. Smith, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of March, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. mh3-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID HOUSTEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David Housten, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of April, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of March, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. mh10-law3wW

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

MR. P. S. GILMORE'S THREE GRAND CONCERTS. ST. PATRICK'S DAY. FOR THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

MORNING CONCERT AT 11. DOORS OPEN AT 10. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
AFTERNOON CONCERT AT 3. DOORS OPEN AT 2. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
EVENING CONCERT AT 8. DOORS OPEN AT 7. ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Boxes, holding four, $5, (including admission;) reserved seats on side galleries, 50 cents extra, for evening only. The "Anvil Chorus" and "Columbia" will be included in the morning and afternoon programmes; also in the evening, with ALL THE GRAND FEATURES. A score of eminent vocal and instrumental artists, three military bands, a grand orchestra, 500 in the chorus, 100 in the anvil brigade. GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN, ALL DAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER. Begins at 8, over at 10:45. Saturday Matinée begins at 1:45.

LAST WEEK / LAST WEEK / LAST WEEK / LAST WEEK OF THE FALSE FRIEND.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, Extra Matinée for the benefit of the Irish Relief Fund.

SATURDAY, March 20, last Matinée of the False Friend.

MONDAY, March 22, Grand revival of the TWO ORPHANS, with entirely new scenery and costumes, and with a GREAT CAST.

Sale of seats for the TWO ORPHANS commences Wednesday, March 17.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LAST WEEK.

E. G. GILMORE......Lessee and Manager.

THE FAMOUS BOSTON IDEALS!!! Including Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Miss ADELAIDE DETCHON, Miss MARY BEEBE, Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, &c., together with a VAST PROFESSIONAL CHORUS, in their magnificent production of H. M. S. PINAFORE.

FAREWELL MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Carriages to be ordered for 10:15 evenings. PRICES: Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 extra.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 38TH SEASON. THEODORE THOMAS, CONDUCTOR. FIFTH PUBLIC REHEARSAL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 19, at 2 O'CLOCK. General admission, 75c.; Reserved seats, 25c. extra. Soloists: Miss Fanny Pollack, Soprano; Miss Jennie Dickerson, Contralto; and a Chorus of female voices.

PROGRAMME.
Symphony, B flat, No. 8 (Breitkopf and Hartel edition)......Hayden
Music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"...Mendelssohn, With Songs and Choruses.
Symphony, No. 9, C major......Schubert

FIFTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, at 8 O'CLOCK. Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence Wednesday morning, March 17th, at the Academy of Music from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

JOSEFFY. CHICKERING HALL.

POSTPONEMENT. Mr. JOSEFFY, unable to appear to-night on account of a severe cold, will positively play at the SECOND CHAMBER CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, March 19. JOSEFFY.

Mr. F. Korbay, Piano; H. Brandt, violin; W. Muller, 'cello. Programme: 1. Trio, Haydn; 2. Variations on a theme by Beethoven, Saint Saëns (for two pianos;) 3. Berceuse, violin solo, Joseffy; 4. Piano solos; 5. Septett, op. 74, D minor, Hummel.

THIRD CHAMBER CONCERT, SATURDAY MATINEE, MARCH 27, with Joseffy, Miss F. Copleston; Mr. Max Pinner, piano. Admission, $1; seats, 50c. extra; now at usual places.

5TH-AV. THEATRE. LA MARJOLAINE.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY. TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) first time this season of LA MARJOLAINE.

MLLE. PAOLA MARIE (1st time as) LA MARJOLAINE
TO-MORROW (Thursday,) last time......MME. FAVART
FRIDAY NIGHT, last time......LE PRE AUX CLERCS
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 2......MIGNON
MATINEE, best reserved Balcony seats, only $1.
SATURDAY NIGHT......LA MARJOLAINE

Evening prices, 50c, $1, $1 50, and $2. Box-office open. Next week, MONDAY and TUESDAY...LE PETIT DUC. Wednesday, event of the season...LA PETITE MUETTE.

TWELFTH INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD.

Review, Battalion Drill, Concert, and Hop. EXHIBITION OF SKIRMISH MOVEMENTS. MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN, THURSDAY, March 18. Drill, 8 P. M. Dancing, 10:30. General admission, 50 cents; Boxes, $5. For sale at Brentano's, Union-Square; Lieuts. W. V. King, No. 116 Pearl-st.; A. H. Hertz, No. 191 Church-st.; Adjt. W. H. Murphy, *Army and Navy Journal*, No. 240 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S LAST Chickering Hall Matinée, to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 3:30 P. M., when he will read the following excellent programme, viz.: 1. "Before Agincourt—Henry and his Army;" 2. "The Courtship Scene Between Henry of England and Katharine of France;" 3. "The Death of Marmion;" 4. "November;" 5. "The Benediction," (never before recited;) 6. "Mr. Pickwick and Friends at the Review and Cricket Match." Single tickets, (reserved,) 50 and 75 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. N. B.—On Saturday evening Mr. Vandenhoff will read at Lyric Hall. J. S. VALE, Manager.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE,

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel. (THE DOUBLE STAGE.) Curtain rises at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. SEVENTH WEEK. SEVENTH WEEK of the reigning dramatic triumph, HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE. Seats secured through Gold Stock Telephone. Wednesday matinée, benefit Irish sufferers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. MATINEE WED. at 2. ABBEY'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, and the only original SPANISH STUDENTS. MATINEE SAT. at 2.

ABBEY & HICKEY......Proprietors. CONSTANT CHANGES. LAUGHABLE HITS.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.

HENRY E. ABBEY......Lessee and Manager. Last four performances of Byron's comedy of CHAWLES; or, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY. FRIDAY, MARCH 19, FOR EIGHT NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY, CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS. EASTER MONDAY, LOTTA. Seats can be ordered by Bell Telephone.

CHICKERING HALL. MARCH 20, AT 8 P. M.

First appearance in New-York City of the TALENTED YOUNG ELOCUTIONIST, MISS CLARA M. SPENCE, assisted by MR. WALTER R. JOHNSTON, Organist. Miss Spence will interpret such gems as "Germans Hall," "Tom's Little Star," "Bay Billy," "Horatius and Vernon," "A Sad Story in Real Life," "How Persimmons Took Cab ob de Baby," "The Pleasant Days of Old," &c., &c. Reserved-seat tickets, 50 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager, No. 27 Cooper Institute.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.—THREE UP-town evening readings, (8 P. M.,) at Timpson & Peck's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., MARCH 20, 24, and 27. New programmes—Dickens, Shakespeare, and poetry. The readings are given at the request of several families residing up town. Course tickets, (reserved,) $1 50; single tickets, (reserved,) 75 cents. Tickets and programmes, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager, No. 27 Cooper Institute.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. LOVE'S ENDURANCE; or, KILL HIM IF YOU CAN. THE HARDBACK FAMILY. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. MONDAY, March 22, the extravaganza, BEADLE'S PIRATES FOR TEN CENTS.

SPRING OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER in the most fashionable manner from $15. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

PANTS TO ORDER, $4 TO $10.—NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

LECTURES.

THE WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND philanthropist, Miss S. S. NIVISON, M. D., will lecture on "The Sea-side Sanitarium and Nursery Home," at the Young Women's Christian Association Rooms, 7 East 15th-st., Thursday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE WINTER MEETING OF THE HUDSON RIVER CONFERENCE of Unitarian Churches will be held in the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av., WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Morning session, 10 o'clock; evening at 8. The Rev. Messrs. Hale, Shippen, Ames and others from Boston, will be present. Public cordially invited.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE MEETINGS at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., on Wednesday, March 17, at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Addresses by the Rev. Drs. Bellows and Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. Messrs. Robert Collyer, Shippen, Ames, and others. The public cordially invited.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary. New-York, March 9, 1880.

INSTRUCTION.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE, NO. 573 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

MISS ARCHARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, and English Kindergarten, at No. 40 East 30th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st.; Primary, Commercial, and Classical Departments. HOBBY & AKIN, Principals.

APRIL 12—QUARTER OPENS CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College H. R. Inst. Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph.D., Pres.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIS EVENING.

EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION. Wednesday, March 17, Donizetti's opera, LA FAVORITA. Fernando, Signor Campanini; Alfonso, Signor Del Puente; Baldassare, Herr Behrens; and Leonora, Miss A. L. Cary. Director of the Music and Conductor......Signor ARDITI.

FRIDAY, March 19, FAUST. Faust, Signor Campanini; Mephistopheles, Herr Behrens; Valentino, Signor Galassi; Siebel, Miss A. L. Cary; Martha, Mme. Lablache, and Margherita, Mlle. Alwina Valleria.

SATURDAY, March 20, LAST MATINEE BUT TWO. CARMEN. Don José, Signor Campanini; Escamillo, Signor Del Puente; Michaela, Mlle. Alwina Valleria; Mercedes, Mme. Lablache, and Carmen, Mlle. Anna De Belocca.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE OPERA. MONDAY, March 22, Verdi's opera, IL TROVATORE. Manrico, Signor Brignoli; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Del Puente; Ferrando, Signor Monti; Azucena, Mme. Lablache; and Leonora, Mlle. Alwina Valleria, (her first appearance in this character in New-York.) The small ballet which met with such success on the 12th inst. will be introduced in the third act.

SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, (in lieu of Good Friday,) TUESDAY, March 23, production of Verdi's grand opera, LA FORZA DEL DESTINO. Don Alvaro, Signor Campanini, (his first appearance in this character;) Don Carlos di Vargas, Signor Galassi; Fra Melitone, Signor Del Puente; Padre Guardiano, Herr Behrens; Il Marchese di Calatrava, Signor Monti; Mastro Trabuco, Signor Rinaldini; Chirurgo, Signor Broderick; Alcade, Signor Grazzi; Preziosilla, Miss A. L. Cary; Curra, Mlle. Robiati; and Leonora, Mme. Marie L. Swift, (her first appearance.) The Seguidilla will be danced by Mlle. Caroline Monti and Mlle. Adelaide Monti.

WEDNESDAY, March 24, for the last time, Meyerbeer's opera, DINORAH. Hoel, Signor Galassi; Corentino, Signor Rinaldini; Capraio, Miss A. L. Cary; Un Cacciatore, Herr Behrens; and Dinorah, Mlle. Marie Marimon. Box-office open from 9 till 5.

HAVERLY'S FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE

CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! and INSTANTANEOUS POPULAR INDORSEMENT of MR. NEIL BURGESS, in PETROLEUM V. NASBY'S Farcical Comedy, WIDOW BEDOTT. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. PEALS OF LAUGHTER.

A more mirth-producing piece was seldom offered to the patrons of the theatre in this City, and the almost uninterrupted peals of laughter which greeted it last evening stamped it as a genuine success.—*Times.*

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats can be ordered through the Bell Telephone.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30, BEGINS AT 8.

FOR TEN NIGHTS and THREE MATINEES ONLY, BOUCICAULT and WALLACK will appear together IN THE SAME COMEDY. WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 1:30, EXTRA MATINEE in aid of the IRISH RELIEF FUND, for which all connected with the theatre VOLUNTEER THEIR SERVICES. The performance will consist of Boucicault's comedy of HOW SHE LOVES HIM, with an unprecedented cast, including Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, Mr. LESTER WALLACK and the FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY. HOW SHE LOVES HIM. THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK. Also, SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1:30. *** Due notice will be given of the reproduction of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

ORATORIO SOCIETY. DR. L. DAMROSCH.

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH'S "PASSION MUSIC," at ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square. THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, March 17, at 2. PUBLIC REHEARSAL. SOLOISTS. Miss Anna Granger-Dow, Miss Mathilde Phillipps, Messrs. William J. Winch, John F. Winch, and George E. Aiken.

TICKETS, WITH RESERVED SEAT, $1 50, CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE BOX OFFICE OF STEINWAY HALL. NO SALE OF TICKETS AT THE CHURCH. CONCERT, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, AT 8 P. M.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH-ST.

The only theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. EVERY NIGHT at 8, the PERFECTION of COMEDY, SPECTACLE, and MUSIC, THE

ROYAL MIDDY

MATINEES OF THE "ROYAL MIDDY" TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. *.* Seats may be secured A FORTNIGHT AHEAD.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D-ST.

Seventh and Last Week of RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY, Tuesday Evening, and Wednesday Matinée for the Irish Relief Fund. ROBINSON CRUSOE, ESQ., preceded by the school-room scene from BABES IN THE WOOD. Wednesday and Thursday evening's HIAWATHA, Friday, Saturday Matinée and Saturday evening HORRORS. March 22, ANNIE PIXLEY, AS M'LISS.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS Now open at the Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Open daily from 9 to 6, and 7:30 to 10 P. M. Open Sundays from 1 to 6 P. M., free.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER, Proprietors. Tenth Week of the Circus. Reduced Prices! Grand Attractions. Messrs. Frank Melville and Du Crow. The Kentucky Thorough-bred Horses and the great Cynocephalus. The Aquarium Department is as complete as ever. Two performances daily; afternoon at 2, evening at 8 o'clock. Admission to all only 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL. Thursday Evening, March 18. YALE GLEE CLUB CONCERT. BENEFIT OF THE YALE BOAT CLUB. College Songs, Glees, Warbles, Solos, Quartets, Choruses. For reserved seats apply to William C. Gulliver, No. 120 Broadway; George A. Adee, No. 31 Nassau-st., Henry P. Hatch, No. 34 Wall, and at Steinway Hall.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART......Proprietors. JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinée. Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARDS' SURPRISE.

CHICKERING HALL.—FIFTH AND LAST ORGAN AND HARP MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M. Organ, Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN and Mr. JOSEPH J. DAMES; Harp, Miss MAUD MORGAN; Vocalist, Miss CLARA E. STATSMAN.

WALLACE'S DANCING ACADEMY, CALEDONIAN HALL, 13TH-ST., 5TH-AV.—Lessons in class or private; open Spring and Summer. GEO. H. WALLACE & SON.

PRINCE ALBERT SUITS MADE TO ORDER, English and French Diagonals, $30 to $38. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

HARRY HILL'S.—TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK, Immense Variety Entertainment and Sparring Exhibition. All the Champions appear in Boxing, Wrestling, &c.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER OF THE BEST material at any price from $15 to $40. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS, VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE. The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good only for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT. MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS. The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $5, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $3; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 282 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER. FOR RED BANK—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 8th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 11th......9:00 A. M.	Friday, 12th......8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th......9:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th......11:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 17th......10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 18th, 12:00 M.	Friday, 19th......12:00 M.
Saturday, 20th......2:00 P. M.	

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, FOOT OF CANAL-STREET, every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3. W. W. EVERETT, President.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier (new No.) 41 North River, foot Leroy-street, DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. State-rooms warmed by steam. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer Andrew Harder leaves Pier 43, foot of Canal-st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall, Milton, and Highland each way. Fare, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND intermediate landings, until further notice, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 N. R.

PRINCE ALBERT SUITS MADE TO ORDER, English and French Diagonals, $30 to $38. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 620 Broadway and 139 to 151 Bowery.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with [illegible].

THE LOCK-OUT CONTINUED.

A STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

THE STRIKERS SHOW NO SIGNS OF YIELDING—MONEY PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THEM BY VARIOUS TRADES-UNIONS—HAINES BROTHERS' FACTORY ASSAULTED BY UNION MEN—WINDOWS SHATTERED BUT NOBODY HURT.

The members of the Piano Manufacturers' Association were all confident yesterday that the lock-out commenced by them on Monday would prove successful in breaking the power of the Piano-makers' Union, and the members of the union were equally confident that the lock-out would prove a miserable failure, and result only in establishing the union on a firmer foundation than ever before. Including the 800 striking employes of Steinway & Sons, the best estimates place the number of workmen thrown out of employment by the lock-out at very few less than 4,000. The consequences of the manufacturers' action will not only be felt by these men, but will affect other trades to a considerable extent. There are numerous small firms engaged in making certain parts of pianos, which are furnished to the larger houses, and the stopping of work in the latter will shut off the market of the smaller firms. Haines Brothers, for example, have been taking four iron piano plates a day from one of these firms, but yesterday they sent word that they wanted no more. Some firms make the ivory piano-keys, while others make the "actions," and these will lose this class of work while the lock-out continues. The locking-out manufacturers prepared yesterday the following card to the public, giving their reasons for locking out:

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1880.

In order to prevent misapprehension, we, the undersigned members of the above society who, on the 15th inst., closed our factories, desire to briefly state the reasons which have compelled this action:

First—We concede the right of our workmen to demand higher wages, and to peaceably combine for that purpose, provided that in the means used by them to better their condition the rights of their employers are not infringed upon, the question of wages being regulated by the laws of supply and demand.

Second—That in the present crisis we, as a society, are not fighting our working men, but their trade-union, which is domineered over by irresponsible demagogues, imbued with Communistic principles, who terrorize over honest, steady working men, threatening to brand faithful employes who desire to work as "scabs," and to drive them from every manufactory in the City, thus intimidating large numbers of them into obedience to their dictation.

Third—That within the past few months in several piano factories of New-York "immediate discharge" of foremen has been demanded who had faithfully performed their functions also, the discharge of other workmen insisted upon; for no reason whatsoever, and finally, employes have attempted to enforce resolutions dictating the prices to be paid apprentices and beginners, thereby arrogating to themselves power, belonging exclusively to the employers.

Fourth—The tactics of this trade-union are well understood by us; for instance, first, to let one single branch in a factory make arbitrary demands, then the rest to strike and demand as a "penalty" a certain percentage of higher wages for all. This movement of said trade-union in taking us in detail (while workmen in other shops contribute to the support of the strikers) is practically directed against every respectable piano manufacturer in this City hence the absolute necessity for also combining on our part.

Fifth—The piano-forte trade of New-York last Fall was the first to grant an advance of about 10 per cent., which has by several manufacturers in some branches since been increased to 25 per cent. Through this rise in wages, coupled with heavy increase in the cost of material, the splendid export business of several of us has been well-nigh destroyed, and it has been exceedingly difficult for the manufacturers in this City to compete with those of other places throughout this continent, where not the slightest attempt at any rise in wages has been made.

Sixth—In resisting the encroachments of this trade-union we are struggling for our very business existence, as well as to prevent the New-York piano industry (celebrated all over the world) from sharing the fate of many other industries, viz., to be driven entirely from this City, and

Finally, we shall firmly stand together to prevent piano-fortes, so necessary to educating the young, from being forced beyond the reach of people of moderate means, and shall also maintain our right to employ such apprentices, and at such wages, as we deem meet, and teach the art of piano-making to such of the rising male generation of New-York as are desirous of learning it.

STEINWAY & SONS,	ALBERT WEBER,
HAINES BROTHERS,	J. P. HALE,
J. & C. FISCHER,	KRANICH & BACH,
ERNEST GABLER,	GEO. STECK & CO.,
C. D. PEASE & CO.,	SOHMER & CO.,
HAZELTON BROS.,	F. G. SMITH,
FRANCIS BACON,	HENRY BEHNING,
DECKER & SON,	JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
BILLINGS & CO.,	C. F. DIEHMANN,
WM. E. WHEELOCK.	

The first act of violence in connection with the lock-out occurred yesterday. Soon after noon the five or six men at work in Haines Brothers' factory, at Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, were startled by a volley of stones, which came flying through the windows of the work-room in the basement, shivering the glass, but fortunately hurting none of the men. The firm at once sent word to the Police, and the factory is now guarded by four policemen. Mr. Haines said yesterday that he did not want to think any of his men had thrown the stones, as nothing of the kind had ever occurred there before. The union men succeeded yesterday in inducing all of Haines Brothers' apprentices and the head foreman to leave the shop. Mr. Haines said that intimidation had been resorted to in bringing this about. The men also tried to force the engineer in the factory to leave his engine, and when he refused threatened him with serious vengeance. Had he left, his license would have been revoked by the authorities.

It was stated yesterday that an entirely new and decidedly interesting proposition had been made to some of the larger firms by certain capitalists representing certain Chinese companies. This was in the shape of an offer, which was repeatedly made, to take the factories, stock, and material of the manufacturers and set Chinese at work making pianos. The men who made the proposition offered to give security to the extent of $3,000,000, and to furnish the Mongolians for 50 cents a day each for the first year, and 75 cents a day for the second year. All they asked was for four or five foremen to act as instructors to the Chinamen. The latter, they said, were adepts at imitation, and would become excellent piano-makers in a very short time. The only branches in which they would probably fail would be as regulators and tuners. The capitalists offered also to become responsible for all material injured or destroyed by the Chinese while learning the trade. Inquiry among manufacturers confirmed this statement, but also showed that there was no disposition on their part to take up the offer. "I hate a Chinaman worse than the ——! and I wouldn't have one in my shop," said one of the most prominent manufacturers, and this sentiment was reiterated by others. There seemed to be little doubt, however, that such a scheme could be successfully carried out. The Chinese companies agree with their workmen, it was stated, to pay them 50 cents a day, whether they work or not, and in case of death the dead Chinaman's bones must be sent back to the Flowery Kingdom.

A portion of the Executive Committee of the Piano-makers' Union held an all-day session in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms yesterday, to receive reports concerning the condition of affairs in the various factories. The men locked out by George Steck & Co. report that every one had signed an agreement not to return to work unless in a body. Later in the day some of Steck's men declared that Mr. Steck had said that if the men would leave the union they could go to work at once, and that at the same time he would withdraw from the Manufacturers' Association. The men who brought this report could not say, however, whether Mr. Steck had been speaking seriously or not. Mr. Henry Behning attended the meeting of his workmen in the morning, and told them he could give them no satisfactory answer as to the lock-out until Friday next. Ernst Gabler's men decided to leave everything to the union. The employes of Decker & Son sent word to the firm that they could be treated with only through the General Committee of the union. A similar action was taken by Sohmer & Co.'s men. Weber's men reported that three of their number had obtained work in factories which had not locked out, and had moved their tools to their new quarters. William E. Wheelock sent a letter to his workmen telling them he had something to say to them, and would meet them at the factory to-day. C. D. Pease & Co.'s locked-out men resolved to stay out until Mr. Pease asked them to come back in a body. It was reported that three polishers were at work in the factory of Billings & Co., and that four of the men had obtained work and moved their tools elsewhere. One of the Executive Committee said that Steinway & Sons had about 100 non-union men at work in their factory at Astoria, but the strikers hoped soon to induce them to leave the shop. A number of letters were received by the committee yesterday from various trades-unions throughout the country offering financial aid to the locked-out piano-makers. Among them were offers from Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and New-Haven. In the latter city there are about 200 piano-makers employed by the Mathushek Piano-forte Manufacturing Company, who have a union of their own. The cigar-makers working for Straiton & Storms sent word that they would aid the union to the extent of $100 a week, and a similar offer was received from Cabinet-makers' Union No. 7. Some of the smaller firms, it was announced, were taking on all the new men they could accommodate in their factories, and were preparing to take all the advantage they could of the lock-out by the larger firms. It was noticeable, however, that not more than six or eight men were reported as having found work. The union men also asserted last evening that all the apprentices had been induced to leave the shops where a lock-out was ordered, and that the same was true of almost all the foremen. Weber's and Kranich & Bach's foremen declined to leave their factories. The latter signed "Confidential," which was read at the meeting of Steinway's men on Monday evening was sent to Mr. J. P. Hale yesterday.

Last evening German Section, No. 1, of the Socialistic-Labor Party held a meeting and passed resolutions recognizing the strike of the piano-makers as right and just, and denouncing the lock-out as unjust and a tyrannical movement of capital against labor. It was also decided to collect money to aid the men "until the manufacturers' ring is broken and the workmen have secured victory and their rights." Subscription lists were furnished each member of the society, with instructions to make weekly returns of their collections.

MR. HERRMANN'S CABINET-MAKERS.

The machine men and wood-carriers employed in Henry Herrmann's furniture factory returned to work yesterday at the request of Mr. Herrmann. These men have not been on strike themselves, but were temporarily discharged because the strike of the cabinet-makers left no work for them to do in the shop. The machine men and wood-carriers number 450, about equally divided between the two branches. So far as the striking cabinet-makers are concerned, Mr. Herrmann still insists that if they come back on the 20th of the month they must do so on his terms. Whether or not these terms will be such as the strikers have demanded he is not prepared to say. The men who are out are jubilant, and say they expect to be at work on their own terms very soon. The recalling of the wood-carriers and machine men is Mr. Herrmann's first step, they think, toward giving way. All of Mr. Herrmann's factories in the West were also reopened yesterday. These are at Nashville, Tenn.; Booneville, Mo.; Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind., and Paducah, Ky. They are simply machine shops, turning out wood in the rough ready for finishing. They were closed at the time the machine men and carriers were thrown out of work in the factory here. Mr. Herrmann said yesterday that if the Western rivers should fall this week he would have to go West to superintend the rafting of lumber and logs. In that case, he would not take the cabinet-makers back until after his return to the East.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

PROPOSED REFORM AT THE PRIMARIES—GEN. GRANT'S NOMINATION NECESSARY.

The Republican Central Committee met last night at its head-quarters in Republican Hall, the President, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, in the chair. The attendance of delegates was quite large. Petitions from the Seventeenth and Twentieth Assembly District Associations were presented, asking for and proposing a change in the constitution of the Central Committee, so as to allow an extension of the hours during which the polls shall be kept open at primary elections. Col. Joel W. Mason spoke in favor of the proposed amendment, and urged that it would be conducive of good results to allow district associations, which have large membership, to open the polls at 3 o'clock P. M., and keep them open until 9 or 10 o'clock. In the Seventeenth District, he said, there were about 900 members on the roll, and it was, at times, impossible to get the full vote polled in the three hours now allowed, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Many of the members were tradesmen having small stores, who could go to the primary and vote during the afternoon, but who could not spare time in the evening to fall into a line of 200 or 300 and wait until their turn came. The present system led to much confusion and loss of time. He urged that the constitution be so amended as to allow those associations that desired it to extend the time.

The petitions were placed on file, and the Chairman stated that no action could be taken looking to a change of the constitution until the petitions of at least five district associations had been sent in.

Commissioner French, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported and read the following:

Resolved, That the representatives of the Republican Party in the City of New-York indorse and approve the action of the State Convention held at Utica on the 25th of February last.

Resolved, That we commend the determination of that convention that the influence and the vote of New-York in the next National Convention of the Republican Party shall not be frittered away or left depending upon the personal predilections of delegates, and that the voice of the New-York delegation shall be the authorized, clear, and single utterance of the true wishes of the united party of the Union in the Empire State.

Resolved, That the State Committee expressed the true wishes of the Republicans of New-York, promoted the interests of the Republican Party, and gave a new earnest of the welfare of the Republic when they instructed the delegates to the National Convention to cast the vote of New-York for Ulysses S. Grant.

Resolved, That in our judgment the grave importance of the next national election is yet but faintly appreciated by the people. That a check to our business prosperity, the destruction of commercial confidence, the breach of our national faith, the reversal of the results of the war, the nullification of the constitutional amendments passed to secure those results, the reinstallment of slavery under another name, are threatened by the rule of a Confederate Congress in our national Capitol, and the possible ascendency of "a solid South" in our next election.

Resolved, That the surest guarantee of continued prosperity, perpetuity, and good government for our country will be found in recalling to the helm of state that modest and great man who, after commanding great armies, after saving his country upon the battle-field, and after twice governing it as chief magistrate, retired into private life followed by the gratitude of his fellow-citizens and the admiration of mankind.

The resolutions were vigorously applauded and adopted without dissent, after which the committee adjourned.

THE MINES OF BODIE.

THEIR RESOURCES UNFOLDED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BULLION CLUB.

The members of the Bullion Club were addressed last evening on the subject of the mines of Bodie, Cal., by Mr. R. B. Minor and Mr. H. C. Callahan. Twelve months ago, the former gentleman said, the reputation of the Bodie district was merely local, but it is now wide, and its prominence promises to be as great as that of the Comstock lode, of Nevada, which, since 1859, has added $365,000,000 to the world's stock of gold and silver bullion. In 1879 the stock of the Standard Mine, of Bodie, was $20 per share. Within a year $6 25 per share, or $1 per cent., has been paid in dividends, and the stock has advanced to $30, or 50 per cent. on cost, making a total profit of 81 per cent. on the investments made at that period. A short time ago Bodie was a small mountain town of, perhaps, 2,000 inhabitants, with only two quartz mills running. Now the population numbers between 7,000 and 8,000. There are 31 steam hoisting works, 5 newspapers, including four dailies, banks, stores, &c., in all, 450 places of business. The number of quartz mills has increased to seven, which have 125 stamps, with a capacity of 250 tons per day, or 7,500 tons per month. The estimated output of bullion is about $250,000 per month, or nearly $3,000,000 per year, with a steady increase. A railroad from the Virginia and Truckee line to Bodie is projected. The geology of the Bodie district has been carefully studied by Profs. Silliman and Blake and other well-known geologists, all of whom concur as to the permanency of the deposits. The gold of Bodie carries a percentage of silver, differing in various mines. The Standard ore averages about $5 per ton in silver, and $55 per ton in gold. Mr. Minor presented, in addition to his own views on the subject of the Bodie gold yield, a paper prepared by Melville Atwood, and read before the California Academy of Sciences. Mr. Atwood's conclusions, he said, pointed to the discovery of silver in larger quantities at Bodie than was at first anticipated.

The Standard's yield of gold and silver last year amounted to $1,400,000, of which $625,000 was paid in dividends, and $500,000 expended in improvements.

Mr. H. C. Callahan answered several questions concerning the Bodie district, after which Col. Montgomery, of Silver Cliff, delivered a brief address on the subject of mining speculations. He believed that men were apt to act a little too hastily in mining matters, and seem to forget to bring into the business the common sense and soundness of judgment which they deem requisite in other callings. Col. Anderson, of Idaho, spoke hopefully of the mining resources of that Territory.

ERIE SUES M'HENRY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE OLD CONTROVERSY—ERIE WANTS $1,307,289.

The controversy that has for so long a period existed between James McHenry and the present management of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company has assumed a new form. A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by the railroad company to recover from McHenry $1,307,289 17, which it is claimed he owes the railroad corporation. The complaint in the action is much briefer than such documents usually are, and is even less definite, as will be seen from the following copy:

"The plaintiff in the above-entitled action, complaining of the defendant, alleges that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $1,307,289 17, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1879, in respect of so much money before that time had and received by the defendant to and for the use of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff demands judgment for the sum aforesaid, with interest from the date aforesaid, besides costs."

The Sheriff having been unable to find the defendant in this County, Judge Daniels, on the motion of the plaintiff's attorneys, Messrs. Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & McFarland, yesterday signed an order for the service of the summons by publication.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, of counsel for the Erie Railway Company, said last evening that he had heard nothing about the present suit, but he supposed it was brought for the purpose of protecting the title of the company to property on which they hold an attachment. Vice-President Blanchard said he had no knowledge of the suit. The Erie Company obtained a judgment against McHenry in the early part of July, 1879, in a suit brought before the English Master of the Rolls, requiring him to pay over to the company nearly $2,000,000. The result of this judgment was that McHenry failed in the following August. That suit was instituted by President (then Receiver) Jewett to recover securities of the Erie Company alleged to have been unaccounted for by McHenry in his capacity as financial negotiator on behalf of the company. Mr. McHenry set up as a counter-claim the sums which he claimed to be due him for advances in the purchase of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis stocks, and for his services. He was unable, however, to produce any formal contract from the Erie Company authorizing him to make such purchases, although he had a number of letters from President Watson and Directors of the Erie Company, which appeared to bear out his statements.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE DISCUSSING THE HEPBURN BILL.

The committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange appointed on Monday to consider and report upon the Hepburn bill regulating railroad freights met yesterday to hear the views of those who wished to present them, for and against the bill. Mr. Folsom introduced Mr. Blanchard, of the Erie Railroad, who repeated and amplified his argument recently offered at Albany before the Legislative committee in favor of the existing state of affairs. He characterized the bill as one whose title should be "An act to demoralize the railroads and fill all the lunatic asylums of the State of New-York," and he was very emphatic in repelling charges against railroad officers that discriminations were made against certain interests, to the injury of stockholders and the benefit of themselves, and was particularly severe on Mr. Simon Sterne's manner of conducting the late investigation in this regard, which he considered a persistent system of personal attack upon railroad management. The speaker went over the bill section by section, and claimed that there was not one which would not work gross injustice to the Erie and New-York Central Roads, to the advantage of rival trunk lines, and injury to various business interests in the City and State of New-York. He claimed that it would be just as proper for a railroad company to assail the methods or regulate the private business of any mercantile firm or institution like that present.

Mr. F. B. Thurber disclaimed being a party to, or having any knowledge of, any personalities in connection with the present controversy, and, so far as it assumed a personal character, that had come from the railroad side of the question. He would not agree with the principle that there is no difference between a railroad and a private firm so far as the public is concerned. That involves at once the admission that there is a right in the hands of the railroad company to conduct their business without interference on the part of the public. These companies are common carriers, deriving their valuable privileges from the Legislature, whose members represent the people of the State. Mr. Thurber then followed Mr. Blanchard's points, and presented a long array of facts and arguments in favor of the Hepburn bill. He was particularly effective in the matter of railroad profits on actual outlay, as obtained through the process of watering stocks. On being asked whether he favored a national instead of a State law to regulate railroads, Mr. Thurber said he was in favor of both national and State laws, for both would be required. When it was recently proposed to pass a national law, Mr. Blanchard went to Washington and made an eloquent argument against it, instancing the fact that the law, while regulating other trunk lines, could not control or restrict the New-York Central, which was wholly within the limits of a single State. A few days ago at Albany, one of Mr. Blanchard's arguments against the present bill was that as the Erie Road ran through three different States, the Legislature of New-York had no right to regulate its business.

Mr. Folsom adhered to the position he took yesterday. The cheese and butter trade must enjoy, he said, favorable discrimination or the business would be ruined. The interest needs that favor from the railroads and the railroads have hitherto granted it. He held in his hand a petition signed by the principal merchants in the butter and cheese trade in the City, praying that the Legislature reject the bill.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange will take place to-day to take action on the pending bill.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

GEN. RAILTON THREATENS TO WITHDRAW HIS FORCES.

Gen. Railton, of the Salvation Army, called again upon Mayor Cooper yesterday and handed him a communication which was folded in the form of a legal notice. It was written on a sheet of foolscap, the right corner of which contained a coat-of-arms with the motto "Blood and Fire," in a scroll, and underneath were the words, "The Salvation Army, head-quarters in London, 272 Whitechapel road." The text of the letter is as follows:

THE SALVATION ARMY, AMERICA,
TEMPORARY HEAD-QUARTERS, 130 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, 16th March, 1880.

To his Honor the Mayor and to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

G. S. Railton, by the grace of God and by the appointment of William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, Commissioner for America, greeting:

Whereas, under the authority granted to me, I have appointed officers to carry on within this City such operations as may be necessary to cause those who are at present in rebellion against God to submit to Him, so that they may be saved from sin and hell, and may be made righteous and happy in life, in death, and forever; and whereas, it is an essential part of such operations that the people who habitually avoid entering places of worship should be followed in the public thoroughfares, and should, by means of services held there, be made willing to attend meetings in-doors, which can only be accomplished by using every one who places himself or herself under our direction to testify publicly for Christ or, in other words, by making every Saul of to-day who is converted under our ministrations a Paul of to-morrow; and whereas, you, the Mayor of this City, refuse to grant permission to me, or to any one who is not an ordained minister of some religious denomination thus to speak in the public thoroughfares:

Now, therefore, I hereby most respectfully request and require, in the name of the Lord God of Hosts, that before 5 o'clock on the evening of Thursday next, the 18th day of March, 1880, an engagement be delivered to me at the above address, from the Government of this City, to permit any person acting under my direction to proclaim salvation in the streets upon the same terms and conditions under which permission to do so would be granted to any other citizen whatsoever.

And I hereby give you notice that, failing the delivery of such engagement before the above-named time, I shall forthwith remove the head-quarters of this Army in America to some city where equal privileges are enjoyed by all citizens, ordained or not ordained, in the matter of serving the Lord and saving souls. I shall do this with great reluctance, not being desirous to appear to slight a City where we have already experienced so much of courtesy and kindness. But we must not fix our head-quarters where we could not develop in perfect liberty that line of action, which, more than any other, has made and will make this Army a delivering force for the multitudes of drunkards and others who keep outside the range of all ordinary religious influences.

Mayor Cooper read the document, and then placed it on file.

SETTLED WITH THE STILETTO.

A DISPUTE OVER A MONEY TRANSACTION ENDING IN A DESPERATE AFFRAY.

A party of Italians were playing cards and drinking bad beer on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 65 Mulberry-street, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Suddenly, two of the men, Michael Woolf, a junk-dealer, of No. 68 Mulberry-street, and Antonio Benedito, engaged in a dispute, and in a moment later the quick report of a revolver startled the other tenants of the house. Six shots were fired in rapid succession, and then some one threw up a window and cried, loudly, "Police! Police! Murder!" These cries were heard by Officers Grey and Dugan. Both ran in the direction of the noise, and Frank Watson, the man who gave the alarm, came running, breathless, up to Officer Grey. He said that some one was being shot in the house. He and the officer then ascended to the fourth story and saw Benedito lying on the floor, suffering from two wounds in the kidneys. Woolf, who was in a perfect fury, ran out of the room holding a large revolver in one hand, and an ugly dirk-knife in the other. He made a lunge at the officer with the knife, when Watson parried the blow, receiving a frightful gash on one of his fingers. Woolf continued to struggle like a madman, but finally he was overpowered and made a captive. He did not succumb, however, until he had been beaten with a club, which the officer was compelled to draw. In the room where Benedito lay bleeding profusely were found another dirk-knife and a keen razor. The origin of the affray is not definitely known, but Benedito claims that he had been cheated out of $200, by Woolf, and that they became involved in a dispute over the transaction, during the game of cards. Benedito was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance, and Woolf was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. He was subsequently taken before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Court, and held to await trial on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Frank Watson. A second complaint will be made against him when Benedito is able to leave the hospital.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday Messrs. Snow and Harding, who were recently re-elected by the Chamber of Commerce to succeed themselves, formally filed their oaths of office. The board then organized by the re-election of Capt. Snow as President. An appropriation of $100 was made, to be divided between Arthur Kirkbride and Thomas Shields, the two boys of pilot-boat No. 8, who risked their lives to save their two comrades, who were thrown into the sea while endeavoring to put a pilot on board the Arizona on her last trip out. Inspector Conway reported that the tug C. F. Raymond, in the employ of the Street-cleaning Department, discharged four loads of dirt and ashes into the East Channel, on the flood tide, on the 12th inst. A communication was received from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia asking the aid of the board in securing the passage of a bill now pending in Congress to appropriate $50,000 for a light-ship on the north-east part of the Five-fathom Bank, at the Capes of Delaware. A resolution was passed favoring the measure.

WHAT THE SHIPPING MEN COMPLAIN OF.

The shipping agents have prepared a remonstrance against certain provisions of the bill now pending in the Legislature entitled "An act for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York." Objection is made to the first section, which is designed to prevent indiscriminate boarding of vessels before they are docked, on the ground that its provisions are too sweeping. It is argued that if it becomes a law, a Captain of a vessel will be guilty of a misdemeanor if he rescues persons in danger of shipwreck, and the latter will have the alternative of drowning or going to the Penitentiary. In regard to section 8, which requires every keeper of a sailors' boarding-house to pay $20 annually to the Commissioners for licensing those establishments, to form a fund for the relief of shipwrecked and destitute seamen, statistics are produced to show that in 11 years past the Commissioners expended an aggregate of just $82 73 for such relief, and that, on an average, $1,400 per annum was absorbed in salaries and routine expenses. Sections 14 and 19, which prohibit the collection of "blood money" from seamen, are opposed on the ground that they are superfluous, the United States Shipping act of 1872 being sufficiently explicit on that point. In conclusion, the remonstrance denounces the "personal motives" which "prompt the seeking of further legislation, to the injury of the commerce of this port." Commissioner S. Dana Wells, the author of the bill, went to Albany yesterday to advocate its passage.

A FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH SUCH AN INSTITUTION IN THIS CITY.

A brief dispatch from Albany setting forth that the New-York Free Circulating Library had filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, was published yesterday. The project of establishing a general free circulating library in this City was started about two years ago by several well-known ladies, among whom were Mrs. Tuckerman, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hobson, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Ruth D. Draper, and Miss Annie Robson. Without making any public appeal for funds, the ladies obtained several thousand volumes, and a short time after opened rooms in Thirteenth-street, near Broadway, where the circulation of books was begun. The fact that the demand has exceeded the resources of the library, coupled with the circumstance that applicants have come from all parts of the City, not excluding Harlem, has convinced its originators that a library of much larger proportions, modeled somewhat after the free circulating libraries of Boston, Philadelphia, and Birmingham, is needed in this City. With the nucleus already formed, they now seek to establish such an institution, to which shall be attached a reference library and a reading-room. At a meeting held recently, the name of the New-York Free Circulating Library was chosen. Among the gentlemen who have accepted invitations to act in the capacity of incorporators are Hamilton Fish, Joseph H. Choate, Abram S. Hewitt, Robert Hoe, Sr., and Levi P. Morton. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt intimated yesterday that a few public-spirited gentlemen had promised to furnish funds. A free circulating library, he said, was something that he has been endeavoring to obtain for the Cooper Union during the past 10 years. The plans of the incorporators are not yet fully matured, but it is probable that as soon as the necessary funds are collected a suitable building, centrally located, will be engaged. The experience of the past two years, during which the present small collection has been constantly in circulation, has shown that there is a wide-spread demand for good reading among persons whose means are too limited to admit of the purchase of books. When the late William Niblo bequeathed the magnificent sum of $150,000 for the enlargement and maintenance of the Young Men's Christian Association library, it was his desire that the association would endeavor to make the library as useful as possible to the general public. The bequest has already been paid by the executors of Mr. Niblo's estate, but as the Trustees of the body never contemplated free circulation, it is still a question whether or not a more liberal policy than the present one will be adopted.

ROBBING M'CREERY & CO.

HOW CHARLES A. KRAUSE, OF BETHLEHEM, PENN., FURNISHED HIS STORE.

Charles A. Krause, a Prussian, who claims to be the proprietor of a dry goods store at Bethlehem, Penn., was brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Tuesday, by Detectives Adams and Lanthier, of the Central Office, charged with shop-lifting. The complainant was Alexander M. Jackson, the Superintendent of James McCreery & Co.'s store, No. 801 Broadway. From Mr. Jackson's statement to the magistrate it appears that yesterday afternoon Krause, accompanied by a well-dressed woman, entered the wholesale department of the store, carrying in his hand a large pasteboard box. He was known to the clerks as a customer, and his movements did not call for any special attention until he entered the retail department, where he came under the observation of Mr. Jackson. The latter deemed his movements suspicious, and watched him closely. He had noticed that when Krause entered the store he carried the big box lightly in his hand, as though it were empty. This box was standing on the floor beside Krause, who was intently engaged in examining some goods at one of the counters, and Mr. Jackson, in passing, pressed against it with his leg, and found it so heavy that it would not yield to the pressure. This confirmed his suspicions, and when Krause and his female companion attempted to leave the store, Mr. Jackson detained them until the arrival of the officers who had been sent for. The box, on being opened, was found to contain three pieces of black silk, aggregating 211 yards, and valued at $247, which had been stolen from the wholesale department. On being arraigned before the magistrate, Krause pleaded guilty. He confessed that he had been stealing from the store of McCreery & Co. for several years past. During this time he had kept a store at Bethlehem, Penn., and came to this City every season to purchase goods. He purchased his silks at McCreery's, and whenever opportunity offered he carried off goods from the place. Justice Otterbourg asked him how much he had stolen from the firm in the manner described, and he replied that he computed the value of his stealings at $8,000. The woman who was in his company was his wife, and he asserted that she knew nothing of the theft of the silk. The magistrate concluded to discharge her, owing to the impossibility of convicting the wife for an offense committed in the company of her husband and under his direction. Krause was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail. McCreery & Co. are in hopes of recovering some of the goods previously stolen from them.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

LOSS BY VACATION OF ASSESSMENTS—CITY PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Mayor's office. A communication was received from Messrs. Gregory & Jones proposing to purchase the premises No. 399 Cherry-street, belonging to the City. It was referred to the Controller. A resolution was adopted directing the Controller to appoint a solicitor in London (England) to look after the will of the late Charles Miller, who is said to have left some property to this City. It was also provided that the expenses should be defrayed out of whatever property might be recovered.

Controller Kelly presented a communication, stating that under recent decisions of the courts many orders were issued for the vacation of assessments for local improvements and served upon the Finance Department. The expense of costly improvements was thus thrown upon the City at large, instead of upon the property benefited by them, as intended by the laws under which they were executed. Some Legislative action was required to protect the City Treasury and the sinking fund from loss through vacations of assessments. A resolution was adopted that the Corporation Counsel be requested to confer with the Sinking Fund Commissioners in regard to the consideration of measures for the protection of the City against loss on this account.

The Controller recommended that the houses and lots owned by the City, the leases of which will expire on May 1, be sold by auction to the highest bidder, none of the premises being required for the public use. A resolution to that effect was then offered.

Mayor Cooper said the matter was a very important one, and should not be acted upon hastily. He would, therefore, propose to lay the resolution over until some other session.

Controller Kelly said there was no necessity for delay. The 1st of May was drawing near, and some action on the subject should be taken at once. It should be remembered that the buildings were situated in localities which would never improve.

Mayor Cooper said the proper thing to do first was to have the property appraised.

Recorder Smyth remarked that after the 1st of May the property would probably be thrown on their hands.

Mayor Cooper responded that he ought to have been notified of the proposition before that day in order that he might have an opportunity to examine it. He moved that the property be appraised, and the subject be then submitted to the board. The motion was lost, after which Mr. Kelly's resolution was adopted.

FORTY-FOUR NEW PHARMACISTS.

The front of the platform at Chickering Hall was last evening laden with flowers, which filled the place with a pleasant perfume. The occasion was the fiftieth annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York, at which 44 graduates, whose names have already been published in THE TIMES, received their diplomas. The hall was filled with visitors, and on the platform there were Ewen McIntyre, President of the College, Prof. Chandler, Prof. R. F. Day, Prof. P. W. Bedford, Prof. Frebel, Prof. U. Rice, Prof. Alonzo Wood, Dr. Mallinger, Prof. D. G. Robbins, A. A. Agnew, and G. C. Close. President McIntyre opened the exercises with a brief address, after which Secretary H. A. Cassebeer, Jr., read the names of the graduates and called them up to receive their parchments. Three prizes—a gold medal, a silver one, and a bronze one—were given to the three students who showed the highest proficiency in all branches of study. Joseph Fell, of Cleveland, Ohio, received the first prize; Julius A. Bisky, of College Point, N. Y., the second prize, and Frank L. Morris, of Newark, N. J., was awarded third prize. Mr. Fell was also presented with a special prize—a microscope—for the best thesis on botany. Besides the prize men, the college inscribed upon its roll of honor the names of those students who had answered over 80 per cent. of the questions. These were George Kraft, Jr., J. C. Comstock, A. A. Merritt, H. Breiling, F. Nadler, I. Albert, Jr., O. Klingenburg, R. M. Kalasky, A. Roorbach, and W. F. Blair. The Rev. Edward L. Clark then delivered an address, and F. L. Morris delivered the valedictory. After the exercises, the Faculty and Alumni partook of a collation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The last ball given by the Purim Association in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital netted the sum of $18,583 80.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the report condemning the platform of the elevated railway station at Chatham-square as narrow and unprotected was presented. It was ordered that a copy of the report be transmitted to the elevated railroad company.

Miss S. S. Nivison, the founder of the Seaside Sanitarium at Atlantic City, N. J., will deliver an address, explaining the work, aims, and purposes of the sanitarium, at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East Fifteenth-street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The new Directory of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company held a meeting in this City yesterday, and organized by the election of Gen. E. F. Winslow President, James D. Fish Vice-President, Calvin Littlefield Secretary, and C. W. Rogers General Manager and Superintendent.

On Monday evening the members of Montgomery Lodge No. 68, F. and A. M., presented Dr. J. Wallace MacWhinnie with a magnificently-engrossed series of resolutions in recognition of his valuable services to the lodge during the three years in which he occupied the position of Master.

Edward Hart, a Fulton Market laborer, was placed on trial, in the General Sessions, yesterday, for shooting James McGowan on the night of Feb. 28. McGowan, when called to the stand, swore that he was too full of beer on the night of the assault to remember who his assailant was, and Hart was accordingly discharged.

The first grand annual charity ball of the Concord Society, for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Charitable Union, an adjunct of the United Hebrew Charities, will be given at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house on Saturday evening next. Tickets may be had of George A. Kessler, No. 73 New-street, or of any of the members of the society.

Patrolman Denis Leary, who has allowed his pay to accumulate since August, and who was believed to be in the employ of an ex-Police Commissioner as a spy, reported to Commissioner French yesterday, and told a rambling story, which confirmed in a measure the belief that his mind is unsettled. He will be tried on Thursday for absence from duty.

John McKinney, a laborer, of No. 312 East Sixty-sixth-street, who, on the 9th inst., entered the offices of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company and carried away a frock coat, an overcoat, umbrella, and two canary birds, pleaded guilty to burglary in the General Sessions yesterday. It being his first offense, Judge Cowing sent him to the Elmira Reformatory.

The Commissioners of Emigration have several families on their hands who were driven from Ireland by the famine and are entirely destitute. Yesterday afternoon employment was found for one very respectable-looking family of seven persons in a Connecticut woolen mill. The father and sons were all farmers in the old country, but they expressed themselves as delighted to get any kind of work to do.

Under speculative bidding the wheat market opened stronger yesterday morning, but the genuine traders did not fall into the trap, and there was a general break in prices during the afternoon under a strong pressure to sell, partly for Western account. The market closed weak at the lowest point of the day. There was hardly anything doing for export, and, as a result, freights were very tame. Corn, oats, and provisions were all lower.

In place of the usual St. Patrick's Day parade the Irish societies will assemble, at 10 o'clock this morning, at Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and march in procession to Jones's Wood. Here they will be addressed by several prominent gentlemen, among whom are mentioned the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, the Hon. David McAdam, and the Hon. S. S. Cox. The admission to the grounds is fixed at 50 cents, and the amount realized will be contributed to the Irish relief fund.

Anna Bennerman, the woman who was arrested by Officer Lundborg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for inhumanly beating her 4-year-old nephew, Max Solomon, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The officer detailed the particulars of her offense, and a physician testified to the lad's severe injuries. The woman, whose features bear the stamp of a cruel disposition, said that she beat the child because he would not say "good evening," when she came home at night. She was found guilty, after a long trial, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month. The sentence was unexpectedly light, and the prisoner bore the verdict with imperturbable coolness.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Police and Excise refused yesterday to reissue licenses to 132 saloons, and instructed the Police Captains to see that all the places in question were restrained from doing further business.

Daniel Sullivan, Martin Ahneman, and Edward McQuade were called for trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, charged with selling oleomargarine as butter. Sullivan was acquitted, Ahneman was found guilty but not sentenced, and McQuade did not appear. The court ordered his bond forfeited.

John O'Neil died in the Town of New Lots Jan. 6, leaving $1,700 to Roman Catholic religious institutions and the remainder of his property to his wife. Father O'Connell and Thomas F. Ryan were appointed Executors. The next of kin served notice yesterday that the will would be contested on the ground of insanity and undue influence.

Emma Lo Negro brought suit against Theophile Weil, Daniel Scott, and Henry Jerkin, in the Supreme Court, to establish her right of dower in the estate of Salvatore Lo Negro, who recently died. The defendants claimed that the plaintiff had never been married to the man she claimed as her husband. Mrs. Lo Negro brought such strong proof of her marriage, however, that Judge Pratt directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff.

Henry Rennie, James Cottrell, and John J. O'Mara, who were dismissed from the Fire Department without trial, brought a suit against the Commissioners to compel the latter to reinstate them. Judge Pratt has just rendered a decision reinstating the firemen and securing to them their back pay. Suits have been commenced by 31 other firemen who were dismissed by the Ring Commissioners, after the September deal by the Board of Aldermen, without cause.

In the case of E. F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, Police Captain Rhodes, J. B. Dodge, Supervisor Stephen Clark, Daniel B. Treadwell, and George A. Kingsland testified yesterday that they had known the defendant many years, knew his character to be good, knew his handwriting, and did not believe that the letter sent to Mr. George Rowland, upon which the complaint was based, had been written by the defendant. The examination will be continued to-day.

A new and numerically strong element has been added to the ranks of the Independent Democrats in the persons of Robert Furey and his followers. Furey, who has for years acted as a sort of first lieutenant for Boss McLaughlin, has quarreled with the latter. The fight began when the Boss refused to give Furey the nomination for Senator in the Second District, and was embittered by a forced reorganization of some of the wards heretofore under Furey's control, at the dictation of the Boss. The contending factions are preparing to try conclusions at the county town elections in April.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Rev. William Walton Clark was installed, last evening, as Pastor of the Reformed Church on Brighton Heights. The Rev. Dr. Clark, of Albany, and the Rev. Drs. Hutton, Rogers, and Reed, of New-York, took part in the exercises.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. John Nicoll, of Orange, who attained his ninety-fifth year on Sunday, was surprised Monday evening by friends anxious to celebrate the anniversary.

Gen. Kilpatrick will lecture in Paterson to-night in the Opera-house for the benefit of the Irish relief fund. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Rev. Father McNulty, of Paterson.

Michael Lynch, proprietor of a saloon in Weehawken, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having assaulted Revenue Collector John Reid, of Hoboken. Mr. Reid suspected that Lynch was selling cigars from unstamped boxes, and when he went to Lynch's saloon to investigate the matter, Lynch brutally assaulted him.

Dr. George L. Brooks, of No. 29 Magnolia-avenue, Jersey City, was again arrested last night on a charge of malpractice in the case of Catharine Gray, of No. 98 Mercer-street. The girl was taken into custody at a house in West Twenty-eighth-street, New-York. George William Leslie, the girl's alleged seducer, was also arrested. Justice Strong held Brooks to bail in $3,000, and committed Leslie and Miss Gray to the County Jail in default of bail.

Officer Callanan, of the Jersey City Police force, arrested John O'Shaughnessy, of Sixth-street, and Elizabeth Finck, for disorderly conduct on Brunswick-street early yesterday morning. The man resisted the officer's attempt to arrest him, and was so severely clubbed that it was found necessary to remove him to the hospital. Yesterday morning he was unable, because of his injuries, to appear in court. Judge Davis sent the woman to the Penitentiary for 90 days.

MISS BISCHOFF'S DEATH.

Coroner Wiggins has adjourned his inquest over the remains of Lena Bischoff, whose body was found floating in the Passaic, at East Newark, N. J., a few days ago, till the detectives shall have worked up some clues which they are investigating. The post-mortem examination showed that the girl was pregnant at the time of her death. Yesterday District Attorney Abeel, of Newark, lodged formal complaint against Otto Nessbaum, the girl's lover, charging him with an undue intimacy with the unfortunate girl, and Nessbaum was arrested. He admitted to Justice Mills, before whom he was arraigned, that his relations with Lena had been as charged, but denied all knowledge of the manner of her death. When his apartments were searched, a pair of brass knuckles were found. Inquiry was made of Coroner Wiggins as to whether there were marks of violence on the body, and he returned answer that there were not. Nessbaum's arrest was probably only for the purpose of holding him while the detectives conduct their investigations into the circumstances surrounding her death.

PERILS OF NAVIGATION.

TWO SHIPS ABANDONED AT SEA—FOUR SAILORS DROWNED.

Some particulars of the abandonment at sea of two vessels which recently left American ports for Europe were received in this City on Monday last. The ship Mistress of the Seas sailed from Philadelphia for Bremen, with a cargo of petroleum, on Jan. 26. When to the eastward of the Banks, on Feb. 12, she was caught in a hurricane. It was impossible to keep the vessel before the wind and sea, and she broached to. In swinging round, the waves poured over her decks and swept overboard four of the crew, who were lost, it being impossible to give them any assistance. The ship was in such a condition on the 15th that Capt. Hughes concluded to abandon her. During the day the German ship Hermann, bound from Galveston for Liverpool, and the American ship Bath hove in sight. These vessels sent their boats to the Mistress of the Seas and took off the crew, which now numbered 21 men including the master. One of the boats of the German ship was smashed in making the rescue. The abandoned vessel was built at St. John, in 1861, registered 1,740 tons, and was owned by Buchanan & Co., of Greenock. The Hermann has since arrived at Liverpool.

The British ship Lloyds left Pensacola with a cargo of timber, for Liverpool, on Jan. 14, and met with a series of gales, which culminated in a hurricane on Feb. 16. The heavy seas broke her rudder and started the stern post, and she began to leak badly. Although the pumps were kept going constantly, the leak gained steadily, and Capt. Borgenger decided to abandon the ship. On the 20th, in latitude 43° north and longitude 32° west, the steam-ship Orator, bound from New-Orleans for Liverpool, was spoken. The Orator took off the crew of the Lloyds and landed them in Liverpool. The lost vessel registered 1,500 tons, and was owned by a London firm.

Several vessels which arrived at this port yesterday report having had very bad weather. The Italian bark Bigino, from the Mediterranean, met with a heavy westerly gale while in the Gulf Stream. The brig Afton, from Matanzas, has been 12 days north of Hatteras beating her way against head gales; and the schooner Annie Bell has been 10 days on this side of Hatteras. Capt. Blagburn, of the steam-ship Amaryllis, from the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar on the 23d ult., and has since experienced a series of strong westerly gales and high seas. The brig Bogota, which arrived from Cardenas yesterday, sailed on Jan. 17. When off the coast of Florida she was caught in a heavy gale, and began to leak so badly that her master was obliged to take her into Savannah. She sailed again from that port on the 28th. Capt. Larsen, of the Norwegian ship N. B. Palmer, which arrived from Trieste yesterday, states that on Feb. 13, in latitude 30° north and longitude 30° west, he spoke the British steam-ship Derwent, bound from Glasgow for Trinidad. The master of the latter vessel reported that the cargo in the after-hold had been on fire for four days. He needed no present assistance, however, and hoped to reach Trinidad in safety.

DANIEL LEONARD'S TRIAL.

THE THREATS MADE TO HIS VICTIM BEFORE THE MURDER AT SEA.

The trial of Daniel Leonard for the murder of his shipmate, Anton Klowitoaski, on board the bark Archer, while at sea in December last, was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. Carl Andersen's cross-examination was finished, and then Assistant United States Attorney Fiero put Deputy Collector Wynkoop on the stand, to prove that the bark is an American registered vessel. John Hausen, a sailor, was next examined for the Government, but his testimony was not specially interesting. Thomas McMahon, the next witness, testified that he was in Leonard's company just before the latter stabbed Klowitoaski, and that he had parted with him only a few minutes when he heard angry voices in the forecastle. An instant later the Russian cried out "Knife! knife!" and McMahon ran forward in time to prevent the wounded man from falling to the deck. As he staggered out of the forecastle, Klowitoaski pointed to Leonard and said: "Dan stabbed me with a knife." McMahon saw the knife produced in court in Leonard's sheath when the latter was taken to the lazaretto and confined after the tragedy. McMahon also said that he saw Leonard sharpening the same knife three hours before the stabbing. After the prisoner was in the lazaretto McMahon went down and talked with him, and asked him if he was not sorry that he had not let the Russian alone, and so taken McMahon's advice. Leonard said, yes, but it was too late then to think of it. The next day he went again to talk with Leonard, and told him that the Russian had died at 10:45 o'clock the night before. Leonard asked, "What am I to do?" and said that he had heard a kind of a splash that morning, as the body of his victim was cast overboard. Leonard also asked McMahon if he did not think that he [Leonard] had better jump overboard. McMahon next related numerous instances where Leonard had threatened Klowitoaski, and said that he was continually seeking and forcing quarrels on the latter. McMahon often remonstrated with Leonard about it, and told him it was wrong, that the Russian wouldn't harm any one, and was a quiet, inoffensive man. Leonard responded on these occasions that he would "fix" Klowitoaski, and once when he made this threat the Russian invited him to fight then and there, but Leonard said: "No, I'll watch my own chance to fix you." The trial will be continued to-day.

THE PHENOMENA OF THE UNIVERSE.

Mr. Charles B. Boyle delivered last evening, in the rooms of the New-York Geographical Society, No. 11 West Twenty-ninth-street, the first of a course of three lectures on "The Cosmos." These lectures are delivered by invitation of several prominent ladies, and are designed mainly to illustrate and explain the celestial and terrestrial phenomena of nature, as they actually occur, through the medium of the "Cosmoscope." This is an instrument invented by Mr. Boyle, and conceived through some suggestions thrown out by Chief-Justice Daly, of the Geographical Society, as to the need of some instrument that should illustrate clearly and effectively the cause and the occurrence of certain natural phenomena. A small instrument was exhibited several months ago, and awakened so great an interest that Mr. Boyle was encouraged to make a much larger and more comprehensive one. This new instrument was successfully exhibited last evening, and was made the medium for a very interesting little talk on "The Precession of the Equinoxes" by its inventor. He explained and illustrated how, 1,200 years from now, Spring will occur during what are now termed the Fall months, and illustrated how astronomical computations as to future or past changes in the earth's revolutions and polar inclinations could be solved instantly. The peculiarities and causes of solar and lunar eclipses were also shown and explained, as were the strange phenomena of the long polar day and polar night. The many phenomena of the earth's great year were also pictured. To-morrow evening Mr. Boyle will exhibit and explain the phenomena of the flight of a comet, and will also exhibit Jupiter, with its three moons, showing the velocity of light, and how it came to be discovered. He will also show how three or more eclipses of Jupiter's moons can occur on that planet at one time. On the same evening he will illustrate and explain many strange things about the planet Uranus. The closing lecture, on Saturday, will be devoted to an exhibition of a model of the moon, and magic-lantern views of the wonderful lunar scenery.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York was held in the hall of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, Mr. Stephen A. Walker, Chairman of the Board, in the chair. There were 16 Trustees present. A resolution was adopted appropriating $104,000, a balance for the fiscal year, for the support of the college, and the payment of salaries. A resolution from the Executive Committee was also adopted appointing Calvin B. Smith, tutor in the department of descriptive geometry and drawing in the college, at an annual salary of $1,500, in place of Charles E. Lydecker, resigned. The salary of the janitor was increased from $1,100 to $1,300 per annum. The board then adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. C. Grover, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

William McMichael, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman F. A. Pike, of Maine, is at the Astor House.

Ex-Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Col. J. N. Macomb, United States Army, and Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts, and David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

W. K. Ackerman, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; George M. Pullman, of Chicago; E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, and William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

FIGHTING AGAINST FREE PASSES.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—Judge Beardsley has denied the petition of H. L. Goodwin for an injunction to prevent the use of free passes on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad by members of the Legislature.

BRAZIL COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, March 16.—Coffee—Market quiet, with a downward tendency; good Firsts, 5,700@5,850 reis ꝑ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 22d.

SANTOS, March 16.—Coffee—Market animated; prices firm; superior, 5,600@5,800 reis ꝑ 10 kilos.

MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 232 and 234 W. 47th-st., near B'way. Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Moving, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. Dependable vehicles. MORGAN'S Express delivers baggage in New-York for 25c. —*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Arizona, for Liverpool.—H. B. Brevoort, C. Bate, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bidder, Miss Bidder, Carl E. Broberg, Stephen Bonnington, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Clark, Levi C. Cassell, F. J. Cronden, Joseph Clarke, Prof. John C. Draper, Mrs. John C. Draper, A. G. Dalzell, R. Dennison, Charles F. Foster, Mr. Fleming, Frank Germain, Bernet Golson, J. Gleeson, John Henry, C. Hazard, William Horsfall, R. J. Jones, Ernest Isaacs, Miss McCabe, F. M. Nairn, S. E. Newburn, John F. Pearson, D. Quigley, Henry Robinson, Lionel Solomon, C. Thomas, E. Tribe, Mr. Williamson, H. Webb, Master Webb, James Ward.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Mr. Finlay, S. A. Cook, E. Dumas, Mrs. Mumford and child, J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Bancroft and two children, Thomas Finlay, J. Woolcot, Mrs. F. Jones and seven children, Harvard Lemaz, Henry Lemaz, John Bow, Miss Williams.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, March 16.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:08 | Sun sets......6:09 | Moon sets...12:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	11:34	Gov. Island	12:19	Hell Gate	1:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glenford, Boase, Boston, R. P. Dimock; Oronsera, (Br.,) Mielson, New-Orleans, Funch, Edye & Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, C. G. Franckyln; William Woodward, Young, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Washington, Martin, Bremen, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Brenda, (Br.,) Nichols, Melbourne, W. W. Cameron & Co.; Warsaw, (Br.,) Ritchie, Antwerp, J. E. Whitney & Co.

Barks Lassepa, (Norw.,) Bliestern, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Petrus, (Norw.,) Eliefsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Lisbon, C. Tobias & Co.; Amelie, (Fr.,) Dietrich, Bordeaux, James Henry; Glimt, (Norw.,) Syvertsen, Calais, Funch, Edye & Co.; Skarigrom, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Magnus Lagabotor, Sorensen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. W., (Br.,) Williams, Sligo, Ireland, Scammell Bros.; Florence Peters, Mountford, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Orinus, Shackford, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Maggie Miller, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Pacifica, (Ital.,) Ferrari, London, Benham, Boyesen; Pickering & Co.; Hesperia, (Br.,) Luckham, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, W. H. Grossman & Bros.; Leviathan, (Norw.,) Ferguson, Richmond, Funch, Edye & Co.; Euro, (Aust.,) Gragilitto, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Trojednice, (Aust.,) Urpani, Gloucester, Slocovich & Co.; Cometen, (Swed.,) Hallengren, Anjier for orders, Boakmann, Derlin & Co.; Osage, (Br.,) O'Neil, Havana, Perkins & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow March 4, and Moville 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Gibbs, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Stevens, Nassau March 8, Fernandina 11th, Brunswick, Ga., 12th, and Port Royal 13th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Altree, Liverpool March 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Amaryllis, (Br.,) Blagburn, Naples Jan. 28, Catania Feb. 8, Messina 9th, Milazzo 10th, Palermo 12th, Valencia 20th, and Gibraltar March 3, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Ship N. B. Palmer, (Norw.,) Larsen, Trieste 54 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Karsten Langaard, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Trieste 61 ds., with empty barrels, &c., to order—vessel to master.

Bark Giorgina, (Ital.,) Olivari, Cagliari 56 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master.

Bark Bigino, (Ital.,) Simonetti, Cagliari 60 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Piemonte, (Ital.,) Gambera, Catania 57 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to master.

Brig Afton, (of Eastport,) Perkins, Matanzas 18 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to John Boynton's Sons.

Brig Achilles, (of New-Haven,) Allen, Parker's Head 7 ds., with ice to order—vessel to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Nestor, (Aust.,) Scopinich, Catania 53 ds., with sulphur, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Seager Bros.

Brig Bogota, (of Baltimore,) Boyd, Cardenas Jan. 17, and Savannah Feb. 28, with molasses to A. Arango—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, N.E.; very foggy at City Island, light, N.E.; very foggy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Arizona, for Liverpool; Alvo, for Kingsport, Jam.; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

BELOW.

Anchored at City Island, bound out, ships Milton, for Havre; Martha Bowker, for Portland; barks J. N., for Sligo; Lizzie Curry, for Cornwallis, N. S.; brigs Eva N. Johnson and Mary Celeste, for ——, and all schrs. before reported.

RETURNED.

Bark Forsjot, (Norw.,) Moe, hence for Fleetwood, which sld. the 15th inst., returned this P. M. on account of head winds, and anchored off Staten Island.

SPOKEN.

March 8, lat. 36 46, lon. 74 30, schr. Storm Petrel, from Mayaguez for New-York.

March 15, off the Delaware, an Italian bark, 96 ds from Beyrout for Boston, showing letters H J D S.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 16.—The steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Timmerman, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

MONTREAL, March 16.—The steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Liverpool for Baltimore via Halifax, was signaled off the latter port at 5 o'clock this evening.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 16.—Sld. 1st inst., Victoria; 8th inst., Mizpah; 11th inst., Agenoor, last two for New-York; Nina Amelia; 13th inst., Atlas, Concord, Gloamin, Protector, Robert Godfrey; 14th inst., Annstyr, latter for Philadelphia; Regnbuen; 15th inst., William, last two for New-York; Dunrobin, Halsis S. McFarland, latter for Philadelphia; Kwasind, Naval Reserve.

Arr. 10th inst., Florence Rodgers, Governor; 11th inst., Lola, Peabody, Capt. Cummingham; 13th inst., Chapman, with rudder broken; 15th inst., Amicus, Abel, Ben Nevis, Bodild, Romanz, Hesperides, Bremen, latter had skylight and wheel-house stove; Quinevare, Hiawatha, Irene, Kronnowitz, Reporter, Saly Vore; 16th inst., Leader.

MOVILLE, March 16.—The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore Feb. 29, via Halifax March 6, arr. here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

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Special Novelties in Guipure d'Art, Antique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams. Also, complete lines of Spring Novelties in Upholstery Goods, Drapery Materials, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

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